The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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JAPAN TO ACT IF RUSSIA MENACES PEACE OF ORIENT

Terauchi Makes Significant Statement At Opening Of Diet

WARNING IS DIRECT

Intervene At Any Sacrifice If Disorder Spreads To Far East

POLICY IN CHINA

Nippon Has No Intention To Interfere, Says Baron Motono

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 22.—The Upper House was convened at ten o'clock this morning.

The Premier, Count Terauchi, in his address to the House, said that the war in Europe has increased in scope and magnitude.

The Imperial Government was fully alive to the gravity of the situation and was making a constant effort to maintain the peace of the Far East, and to co-operate in the operations of the war, in coordination with the Allied Powers, in a concrete form of action.

It was the intention of the Government to pursue the same policy of absolute loyalty and fidelity to its Allies and the maintenance of the safety and welfare of the nation.

He was happy to be able to say that their relations with their British Allies and the other Powers with whom they were fighting side by side were being constantly strengthened.

The recent exchange of Field Marshalships between the Emperor of Japan and the King of England was a matter for profound mutual congratulation because it marked the increasing strength of the Alliance.

Gratified Over Ishii Mission

He was specially gratified with the reports of "the splendid results of the visit of the Special Imperial Envoy to the United States last year fo promoting a good understanding. Particularly satisfactory is the formal agreement with regard to their policies in connection with China with which nobody who is concerned with the future tranquility of the Far East will refuse their approval."

"I have no doubt that the Financial Commission which has been despatched to America will be productive of good results by establishing closer economic relations between the two nations."

With regard to the Conference of the Allied Powers in Paris, the Japanese Government was properly represented there and its delegates succeeded in securing a general agreement of views with their colleagues of the other Powers.

With regard to China the Premier said:

"The Government keenly feels the importance of cementing its friendly relations with China and particularly of strengthening their common economic interests by co-operation and combination. Under the circumstances the increasing intimacy between Japan and China affords sincere gratification to all interested in the peace and tranquility of the Far East."

The Premier said emphatically that the Imperial Government of Japan joins unreservedly in the determination of the Allied Powers not to sheathe the sword until an honorable peace can be secured.

Concerned Over Russia

"The situation in Russia causes me a very great measure of anxiety. As a true friend of Russia Japan earnestly hopes that country may successfully settle its difficulties without much further loss of time and establish a stable Government. Unfortunately, however, I am deeply concerned to observe that, according to the latest in-

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Sir Edward Carson, Who Resigns From British War Cabinet

SIR EDWARD CARSON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 22.—The Press Bureau announces that Sir Edward Carson has resigned his position as a member of the War Cabinet. He wrote the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, as follows:

"When I joined the Government I had no consideration except the prosecution of the war. I did not anticipate that the question of the government of Ireland would be reopened during the war.

"When the Irish Convention was proposed I thought it right to influence the Ulster Party to participate in it but, owing to my dual position as a member of the Government and leader of the Ulster Party, I stood aloof from the proceedings of the convention.

"It is apparent that the convention's proceedings may lead to a situation demanding a decision by the Government on grave matters of policy in Ireland. Therefore, owing to the prominent part I have taken in the Home Rule controversy, my pledges to Ulster and a desire to be unfettered in forming a judgment of the new situation which may arise, I have determined to resign solely on these considerations.

"Since I joined the Government there has never been a matter of policy in connection with the conduct of the war, our principles or our aims, in which I have disagreed with you or my colleagues."

Mr. Lloyd George replied expressing his very deep regret, recognising Sir Edward Carson's special difficulties, paying a tribute to his services in the councils of the Nation and accepting his resignation.

In view of the critical state of the Irish Convention, Sir Edward Carson's resignation has caused no surprise.

The terms of the letters exchanged with Mr. Lloyd George dispose of any idea that his resignation was due to a divergence of opinion concerning the war but since hints have been thrown out that the Convention is approaching "the parting of the ways" it has been felt that, as leader of the Ulster Party, he was occupying a somewhat anomalous position in the Inner Cabinet, which ought ultimately to have to utter the final word in the Irish question.

The Lobby correspondent of the Daily News makes an interesting announcement in this connection. He says that President Wilson recently made urgent representations to the Cabinet on the desirability of a settlement of the Irish question. He adds that the general feeling in political circles is that the Cabinet must enforce the terms of an equitable settlement of Home Rule.

The Times announces that Sir Edward Carson goes immediately to Belfast.

There is much speculation concerning his successor. The Daily Express mentions Mr. Walter Long.

Following Sir Edward Carson's resignation, Sir James Craig, Unionist M.P. for East Down, has resigned the post of Lord Treasurer of the Household.

War Has Revolutionised England In Every Way, Is Opinion Of Mr. Kerfoot

Old Theories Of Labor, Industry, Position Of Women Will All Be Scrapped

Speaking of England in war time and of the conditions he found there during 1917, Mr. James Kerfoot held the interest of a large audience which gathered at Union Church lecture hall last evening. A special message from Lancastrians at home was conveyed during the course of Mr. Kerfoot's talk to a goodly representation of the Lancastrians of the Far East. Mr. Kerfoot's topic was "My Impressions of England in 1917—the war's effect on the people, now and after." He said:

I wish to clear the air as regards British workers, what they have done since August, 1914, and their program for the future when the soldiers return to civilian life. I heard so many unkind remarks about British Labor before going home which I considered unjustified that I determined to see for myself what were the facts, and, after visiting very many works of all kinds, especially in the North of England with intimate association with masters and men, I can honestly inform you for noble patriotism and sacrifice their examples will shed imperishable glory on this generation of our race.

Mr. Charles Stirrup, a New York correspondent, tells us that he heard an American orator declare that "England, the strongest nation of the Entente, had done her best, but it is licked."

This illusion arises not from ill-will, but from ignorance of the facts. Our greatest national failing is self-disparagement. The Englishman, supreme in every sphere of human effort including as he daily demonstrates the capacity to fight and beat enemies who have for generations made war their chief science, lacks only the art of advertisement. He proclaims nothing but his faults, his shortcomings and his blunders, he belauds others and blows everybody's trumpet, but his own.

A Cheering American Comment

The New York Tribune says: "As between the British and the Germans no one should mistake the advantage that rests with the former. The British have taken five prisoners to the Germans' one and five guns to the Germans' one. They have occupied more than a million square miles of German Colonial territory, whereas the Germans have not reached a foot of British territory. They have banished the German flag from the sea, they have blockaded the German ports, they have destroyed the bases of German trade. By every sign and token that one can adduce, the British have triumphed over the Germans—so far as the war has been a struggle between these two nations.

"Were the war to end today on the basis of things as they are, so far as the British and Germans are concerned, no one could fail to concede the extent of the British victory."

So much for our soldiers and sailors. Now what about industry? In August, 1914, Germany's industry sent out its challenge to British industry still proudly confident that it held without rival the pride of place which forty years before had been ours. The result is a matter of history. It was an industrial Mons. We found that we could not make a tithe of the dye stuffs needed for our great textile industries on which 1,500,000 British workers depend for their livelihood. We were dependent upon Germany for magnetos, for countless drugs, even for the tungsten used by our steel makers and for the zinc smelted from the ores which our Empire produced.

We were making less than a dozen kinds of optical glasses out of over a hundred made by our enemies.

We had to organise in frantic haste our benzol supplies to meet the menace of a German industry which had been allowed to erect plant at our collieries practically without charge.

Facts The War Revealed

It was proved again and again in countless directions that the seemingly commanding industrial position of the British Empire was in

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2 Foreign Policemen Are Slain In Hongkong

One Indian And One Chinese Also Killed In Sensational Fight With Robbers

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, January 22, (delayed in transmission).—In the forenoon while Inspector O'Sullivan and Detective-Sergeant Clarke were executing a search warrant for arms and ammunition at 6 Gresson Street, in Wanchai, the district between Queen's Road and Happy Valley, the occupants, who are supposed to be Northern Chinese, shot and killed them.

Regulars, assisted by the police and reserves, turned out and fusilladed the suspected premises for half-an-hour. Later six Chinese women appeared on a verandah, whereupon the firing ceased. The women were arrested and the police raided the house, in which they discovered one Chinaman, whom they killed, while another was found in the kitchen, where he had committed suicide. The rest of the occupants escaped, but one, who was heavily armed, while escaping was shot by "Kid" Marriott.

Inspector O'Sullivan and Detective-Sergeant Clarke were found dead in the house. A Chinese detective was discovered hiding under a bed alive.

Sergeant Wills was shot in the leg and had to be taken to hospital while one Indian and one Chinese constable were killed.

The Governor, Sir Henry May, the Colonial Secretary and a large number of Europeans visited the scene of the tragedy this afternoon.

The Weather

Fine, dry cold weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 47.3 and the minimum 21.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 41.7 and 28.

Warren Expected In Here This Morning

Crippled U. S. Transport Being Towed To Port By Tugs

The American transport Warren is expected to reach harbor here this morning. It is learned that the tugs Alexandra and Victoria are bringing the crippled ship in, it having been decided to tow her to Shanghai rather than to Manila. No further details as to the extent of damage have been received, but it is believed that there is none beyond a broken propeller shaft.

Great Britain Promises Persia Independence

Anglo-Russian Agreement Of 1907 Is Suspended, London Announces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—In the House of Lords today, Lord Curzon announced that Great Britain has informed Persia that Great Britain regarded the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 as henceforth suspended.

He emphasised that Great Britain desired Persia to remain neutral during the time of the war and to retain complete independence after the war.

New Labor Meeting Opened In England

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 22.—A great Labor Conference opens at Nottingham this evening with a reception to the Allied Delegates, who include Litvinoff, the newly appointed Bolshevist Ambassador.

It is proposed to erect a National Labor Institute in London to cost £300,000 to accommodate meetings, a library, etc.

No Shave Until They Meet A U-Boat; Then A Close One!

SEAMEN BIEHL AND YOHMAN.

Seamen J. C. Biehl and J. P. Yohman, of Newark, are scarcely twenty-two years old, yet they have taken upon their shoulders a weighty vow and that is not to shave until they have fought a good fight with an enemy submarine.

The men have crossed the Atlantic several times but it has never been their luck to run into one of the enemy's subs.

All they need to make them pirates are a couple of knives, a brace of pistols and a half-dozen cutlasses. It's a great life on the old briny.

DR. STANLEY IN NANKING ON PLAGUE MISSION

Goes On Li Shun's Invitation To Direct Prevention Work In Kiangsu

Dr. Arthur Stanley, Shanghai Health Officer, left here yesterday morning for Nanking to co-operate with the Chinese authorities in defending the Yangtsze Valley from the advance of the pneumonic plague.

Dr. Stanley goes to take a hand in the work at the request of Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu, who sent an appeal to the Municipal Council asking the local Health Officer's assistance. A special car was provided for the doctor's use and he left by the early train, which is due to arrive in Nanking at 2.15 p.m.

Dr. Stanley, it will be remembered, was a delegate to the International Plague Convention at Mukden in 1911 and afterwards was one of the four scientists who directed the publication of the Convention's report.

CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE

Peking, January 23.—General Chiang Chao-chung reports that Tatungfu is without plague cases but the village of Yanghsiangti, eight li away, has had four deaths in one family. Every precaution is being taken.

Nanking, January 23.—The plague in North China is receiving the attention of Tuchun Li Shun who is drawing up regulations, which will be submitted to Dr. Stanley, Shanghai's Municipal Health Officer, for his approval before being promulgated. News from Chinese sources points to the fact that the plague is far more serious than has been represented by the press.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, January 22.—The Peking-Suiyuan Railway doctor has telegraphed the railway authorities that at a conference held at Tatungfu in the presence of General Chiang Chao-chung, the Plague Commissioner, concerning the resumption of freight traffic, Dr. Chen and Dr. Jouvelet strongly opposed the proposal but the majority, after a statement by the representative of the railway expressing the necessity for resumption, agreed that freight traffic might be resumed sectionally between Kalgan

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LAWYERS DISAGREE ON SHUN PAO CASE REPORT

Italian Assessor Vainly Asks Them: Who Gave China Press The Account?

Following exclusive publication in yesterday's China Press of the judgment handed down by the Italian Assessor in the Mixed Court in the Tls. 300,000 case growing out of the sale of the Shun Pao, a long established Chinese daily, the Italian Assessor yesterday afternoon had the lawyers on both sides before him in an effort to ascertain where The China Press obtained its facts. The Shun Pao, it seems, is registered at the Japanese Consulate, but the Japanese Assessor dissented from the judgment. What further action, if any, will be taken by the Japanese had not been determined last night.

At yesterday's hearing, Messrs. Hays and Musso, representing the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Fessenden and Fleming, who represent the defendants, were questioned. The assessor himself was of opinion that there were misstatements in the report published by The China Press. He first asked the registrar, Mr. Springfield, if any information had been given out by his office. The registrar replied that he could not be certain.

Next, the lawyers were questioned and they divided rather widely concerning the accuracy of the report. Messrs. Fessenden and Fleming held that the report was "fairly accurate as newspaper reports go." Mr. Fleming denied having given the report to The China Press but admitted he had discussed the case. Mr. Fessenden contented himself with saying that he had discussed the case with various outsiders—but not until judgment had been given.

Mr. Hays averred that in his opinion, the report was utterly inaccurate in saying that he appeared "to assist" Mr. Musso. He had appeared in the case from the very start, his firm having issued the writ in April, 1916. No question, it should be understood, was raised at any time as to the accuracy of The China Press' report of the court's decision, which was, of course, the principal feature of the report.

Mr. Musso however thought the report was "maliciously incorrect," stating that the case began back in 1914, was started in April, 1916, and that he came into it in March of 1917, and moreover that the case began before the British Assessor and was later remanded—for what reason he did not know—to the Italian Assessor. As to the person who gave out the information printed in The China Press, he was a liar, Mr. Musso said.

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AUSTRIAN PREMIER FORCED TO RESIGN, IS DUTCH REPORT

Labor Rising Causing Grave Anxiety To Vienna Government

PLEDGES TO MEN

Premier Gives Assurance War Not For Conquest, Says Message

CALL STRIKES OFF?

Workers' Delegation Reported Appeased By Promise of Liberal Aims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 21.—A telegram from Vienna announces the resignation of the Austrian Premier. Count von Tugenburg, the Minister of the Interior, has been requested to form the new Cabinet.

In the Hungarian Diet Dr. Wekerle stated that the Government and also the king of Hungary adhered to the principle of a peace with no annexations and no indemnities.

A telegram from Vienna states that a Labor Delegation has had a conference with the Austrian Government at which the Premier emphasised the earnest desire of His Majesty for a speedy general peace. The Premier said that the Government renounces conquests and supported international disarmament and international courts of arbitration while he promised concessions with regard to food supplies, the abolition of military control of workers employed in war industries, the democratisation of municipal suffrage and women's suffrage, after which the Labor Delegation passed a resolution expressing their satisfaction with this program and circulated an appeal for the immediate resumption of work.

Owing to the strike no newspapers are appearing in Vienna except a small sheet connected with the Labor Party, which demands enlightenment with regard to the attitude of the Government towards peace.

Government Is Frightened

London, January 22.—While the resignation of the Austrian Premier is still unconfirmed, signs are not lacking that the Austrian Government is embarrassed by the labor situation, which has taken a form which is without precedence in Austria, where the Governments hitherto have been ultra-autocratic. The marked anxiety of the Ministers to placate the working classes shows that the Government circles must fear a possible upheaval.

Reliable information confirms the seriousness of the labor and economic troubles in Austria-Hungary but well informed opinion scouts the idea that it is likely to lead to a separation of Austria from Germany owing to Germany's immensely strong military and political hold on Austria.

Debate At Brest-Litovsk

Amsterdam, January 21.—When the deliberations were resumed at Brest-Litovsk on the 18th, the Maximalist Minister for Foreign Affairs, Trotsky, reiterated the demand for a referendum for the peoples of the occupied territories on the question of their destiny.

Baron von Kuhlmann reiterated his refusal to withdraw the troops and declared that these territories must be protected from the spread of the Revolution to them.

Discussion of this question was then adjourned.

Baron von Kuhlmann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, asked what were the relations between the Petrograd Government and the Caucasus.

Trotsky replied that the Army of the Caucasus was absolutely devoted to the Petrograd Government.

The question of the future of the Aland Islands, argued Baron von Kuhlmann, was one for Finland, Sweden and Germany.

After dissenting from this view Trotsky intimated that he was compelled to leave for Petrograd because of "internal questions."

TANG CHI-YAO HEADS SOUTHWEST ARMIES

In Position To Menace Northern Troops Stationed At Yochow

General Tang Chi-yao has been elected Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuen. He is now in a position, with the assistance of General Tan Hao-ming, to cause alarm to the Northern troops stationed about Yochow. The Southern troops are working their way around Yochow to cut off the troops there.

General Li Shun is doing all in his power to solve the present situation upon national lines. He strongly advocates the separation of the military from politics, and is trying to devise means to do so. He is evidently gaining in popularity throughout the country. Tuchuns Chang Hsai-chih, Yang Shan-teh, Tsao Kun, Ni Shih-chung and many military commanders have sent him urgent appeals not to resign. President Feng has sent some six representatives requesting him to remain not only as Tuchun of Kiangsu but as mediator.

The Northern Tuchuns are experiencing a great deal of embarrassment as a result of their "war-at-any-price" policy. Tuchun Tsao Kun of Chihli has refused to participate further in the Conference at Tientsin and has returned to Paotingfu. He is a Chihli man, and finds it difficult to work with the Anhui portion of the Peiyang Party. Chang Hsai-chih has been forced to keep quiet. He is having plenty of trouble with bandits and revolutionary plots in Shantung. General Sz Chun-ping and his troops have been recalled from Chuchow. General Chang Shu-yuan has a division also in Shantung which is unwilling to supoprt the militant Tuchun. General Ni Shih-chung is lying critically ill at Pengpu. Tuchun Chao Ti of Honan has declared his neutrality. This state of affairs has proved a source of trouble to Minister of War Tuan Chih-kwei.

General Chang Ching-yao now stationed at Hsuchowfu has lost control of his troops who are daily looting, burning and raping. Many men of means have been captured and are being held for ransom. Reliable reports from foreigners have shown a most deplorable condition in this already ruined city. Hsuchowfu has suffered terribly at the hands of uncontrolled soldiery during the past six years.

The Confederation of Constitutionalist Provinces at Canton has elected General Tsen Chun-hsuan as the peace commissioner. Dr. Wu Ting-fang was elected diplomatic commissioner, Mr. Tong Shao-yi financial commissioner and Generals Lu Yung-ting and Tang Chi-yao and Admiral Chen Pi-kwan, war commissioners.

Repeated victory over the Kwangsi troops at Kwangtung is claimed by General Lung Chi-kwang in a report to Peking, requesting for honors and decoration for his subordinates. Luichow, Tsuimun, Suikai, Onpu and Limkong have been recaptured by his troops, he says.

Liang Shih-yi, the monarchist, is expected to return to China shortly according to an authentic Peking telegram. Much has been done recently for his pardon as well as that of his disciples. President Feng is reported to be willing to grant the pardon if there is no opposition. At present, Mr. Kiang Tien-tu, the Minister of Justice, is the only Cabinet member who refuses to endorse the proposal. Liang's secret mission to Japan is generally considered successful by the North.

Feng Ling-kou, "minister" during Chang Hsun's monarchical movement, who was released upon the payment of a heavy fine after the restoration of the Republic, is again active in Peking and is working to regain the lost title of the Commander of the 28th division of Fengtien. As Feng is a bitter rival of Tuchun Chang Tso-lin of Fengtien, President Feng has shown his inclination to restore him in order to check the movements of Chang.

INQUEST ON GEN. DUFF

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—At the inquest on General Sir Beauchamp Duff the jury brought in a verdict of "Death from an overdose of veronal taken by misadventure in order to produce sleep."

A LITTLE MONEY put in the Savings Bank is not a talent hidden in a napkin. It is earning all the time; like heart beats its work goes on while one sleeps, and every day the capital is growing larger.

BEGIN NOW! You can open an account with only one dollar. You can make additions to this from time to time to suit your convenience.

If you put by only two dollars a week, you will be a hundred dollars ahead in less than a year.

If you persistently keep on for five years putting the following amounts in this Bank every day and draw nothing out, here are the results, not counting interest.

1 cent a day in five years will be	$18.25
10 cents a day in five year will be	182.50
50 cents a day in five year will be	912.50
$1.00 a day in five years will be	1,825.00

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road.

$1 opens a Savings Account,
$50 opens a Checking Account.

Lawyers Disagree On Shun Pao Report

(Continued from Page 1)

whether he heard the words or not, or whether he read them in print.

The matter then ended. The Japanese Assessor was not on the bench during the incident.

It should be stated that it was a misunderstanding which caused publication of the statement that Mr. Hays appeared to assist Mr. Musso. This misunderstanding was probably fostered by the recollection that Mr. Musso has been connected with the case for a considerable time.

Regarding the Japanese interest in the case, mentioned as disputed yesterday, it was learned at the Japanese Consulate during the day that the Shun Pao was registered at that place as a Japanese company in January, 1916. It was stated at the Japanese Consulate that whether a protest would be lodged against the decision in the case had not been decided.

Austrians Remove Commander In Italy

General Boroevic, Expert in Defensive Work, Is Made Chief

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—Reuter's correspondent, wiring from the War Correspondents' Headquarters in Italy, states that General Boroevic, formerly Commander of the 3rd Austrian Army, has been appointed to the Supreme Command of the Austro-German forces on the Italian front. This is remarkable chiefly because he is superseding General Conrad, who planned the last offensive and from the fact that General Boroevic is a master of defensive warfare and prepared the Austrian positions on Carso Plateau during the Italian advance.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, Jan. 19.—Reuter's Agency has received the following telegram, dated Rome 17, from an authoritative Italian source:

The Italian loan is receiving strong support from all classes, and the best results are assured.

The low temperature and heavy falls of snow impede any development of military operations, which are now localised at Monte Asolone, Solarolo and Capotile.

On January 15, five enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

The French deputy Ferry has visited the Italian front, and on his return expressed his admiration of the moral and material effort that Italy has put forth. Contrary to Austro-German assertions, the sanitary conditions of Italy are excellent.

Following on the occupation by the enemy the small commune of Ampezzo has been compelled to subscribe one million kronen to the Austrian loan.

The Italian major, Faffa, now a prisoner in the hands of the Austrians, has been permitted to retain his sword in recognition of his heroic defence of Castal Gamberto.

Wilson Opposed To Small War Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 21.—A bill was introduced into the Senate today to create a War Cabinet, consisting of three distinguished citizens, for the more vigorous prosecution of the war.

A later message announces that President Wilson is opposed to the formation of a War Cabinet on the ground that it would take the personal direction of the war out of his hands.

Pan-Germans Force Liberal To Resign

Chief Of Kaiser's Civil Cabinet Replaced By Militarist Sympathiser

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 21.—The resignation of Dr. von Valentine, the Chief of the Kaiser's Civil Cabinet, a position only second in importance to that of the German Chancellor in internal politics, is regarded as a distinct victory for the Pan-Germans, owing to his alleged Liberal views. His successor, Herr von Berg, is a staunch Conservative.

TWO FORMER MINISTERS KILLED IN PETROGRAD

Assassins Force Way Into Hospital And Shoot Kerensky's Cabinet Members

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 20.—Twelve armed (? word dropped) forced their way into a hospital here yesterday and shot M. Shingarieff, a former Minister of Finance, and M. Kokoshkin, a former State Controller, in the Kerensky Cabinet. Both men were ill in bed M. Kokoshkin was murdered in his sleep but M. Shingarieff was awake and protested but was assassinated.

M. Chingarieff and M. Kokoshkin were both shot, the former receiving six and the latter two bullets. The assassins left the hospital without being arrested.

Mitsky, the Bolshevik election commissioner, narrowly escaped assassination in the street yesterday, a bullet grazing his ear.

The Bolshevik leader Lenin introduced the Bolshevik decree for the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly. He declared that it was impossible to transform Russia into a Socialist state except through civil war.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, Jan. 19.—Reuter's Agency learns that the official organ of the Maximalists in Petrograd, the "Gazette of the Provisional Workmen's and Peasants' Government," dated December 13, 1917, contains the following decree, signed by Lenin and Trotsky, announcing their intention to spread their activities abroad, which has already been confirmed by the despatch of agents to various countries, both in Europe and the East:—

"Considering that the authority of the Soviets is based on principles of international union of the proletarians and the brotherhood of the working people of all countries, and that the contest against war and imperialism can lead to complete victory only if waged on an international scale, the Council of People's Commissioners deems it necessary to help by all means, including money, the left international wing of the workers' movement in all countries, disregarding whether the latter are at war with Russia or her allies, or are maintaining a neutral attitude.

"With this purpose in view the Council of People's Commissioners decrees that a grant of two million roubles shall be made for the needs of the revolutionary international movement, this sum to be at the disposal of the representatives of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs abroad."

TRAINING SHIP AFIRE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—A fire broke out on board the training ship Warspite lying at Greenhive yesterday. The lads on board were landed safely.

GOAT-SKINS REQUISITIONED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—The War Office has requisitioned all stocks of raw goat-skins in the United Kingdom and subsequently to arrive.

FRAWLEY CO. RETURNING WITH MANY NEW PLAYS

Only Three Members Of Old Company Retained; Excellent Casts Assured

The Frawley Company according to telegraphic advices are now playing a successful engagement in the Hawaiian Islands and expect to open up here about February 20 after playing in Japan.

Mr. Frawley is very enthusiastic in his description of the new company and his repertoire of plays, the majority of which are still enjoying tremendous successes in New York and London.

The present company is composed of entirely new people with the exception of Mr. Frawley, Miss Valentine Sidney and Mr. Reynolds Denniston. The leads are in the hands of Miss Katherine Decker, Miss Florence Chapman, Mr. Henry Mortimer and Mr. Wm. H. Claire, the remaining members being Miss Ola Humphreys, Miss Valentine Sidney, Miss Eileen Lloyd, Mr. Augustus Forbes, Mr. Wm. B. Howard, Mr. George McGarry, Mr. Edward Delaney and Mr. Reynolds Denniston.

The company as a whole is described by Mr. Frawley as happily selected and very well balanced, each member being a finished and experienced artist.

In his selection of plays Mr. Frawley has met with unexpected success in being able to secure several of the latest productions of David Belasco and George M. Cohan, two of America's greatest playwrights and producers.

The repertoire consists in part of Wm. Gillette's delightful comedy, "A Successful Calamity," Bayard Veillier's phenomenal success "The Thirteenth Chair" which just closed in New York after a season's run and is now the rage in London; "The Tiger Rose" David Belasco's real sensation now running at the Lyceum, New York; "The Boomerang," a Belasco production and perhaps the most delightful comedy of recent years; "Cheating Cheaters," a strong comedy drama produced by George M. Cohan; "It Pays to Advertise," George M. Cohan's side splitting comedy; "Seven Keys to Baldpate," another Cohan production; "Kick In," a strong play in which Jack Barrymore has been starring; and Belasco's great production "The Easiest Way," a very strong drama of The Outcast type. Some of the other plays are "The Witching Hour," "Officer 666," "The Rainbow," "The Great Divide," "Seven Days," and two of Frawley's last season's successes, "Fair and Warmer" and "The Outcast."

Chinese Railways Profitable In 1917

Telegraph Service Also Made Money While Post Office Shows Small Loss

Profits made on the railway and telegraphic services in China for the year 1917 were $13,500,000 and $3,800,000, respectively, while the loss of the postal service for the same period was $110,000, according to the report submitted by the Ministry of Communications to the President and Cabinet. This leaves a net profit of $17,190,000 to the government.

Saturday Club Will Have Tiffin And Talks

Mr. J. K. Sague And Mr. Julean Arnold To Speak

The Saturday Club announces a tiffin with a program of speaking for Saturday at the Carlton. Judge Lobingier of the United States Court for China will preside and the speakers will be Mr. John K. Sague, delegate to the International Tariff Rvision Commission, whose topic will be "It Can't Be Done"; and Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, who will talk on "The New Era in China." The time is 12.15 p.m.

CLEMENCEAU AT FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 21.—The Premier, M. Clemenceau, has devoted two days to visiting two sectors of the front. On Saturday he was in the first-line trenches, where he was vividly impressed by the high spirit of the troops.

He visited several resting billets and different organisations and shows great satisfaction with the state of the works in the zone of the armies.

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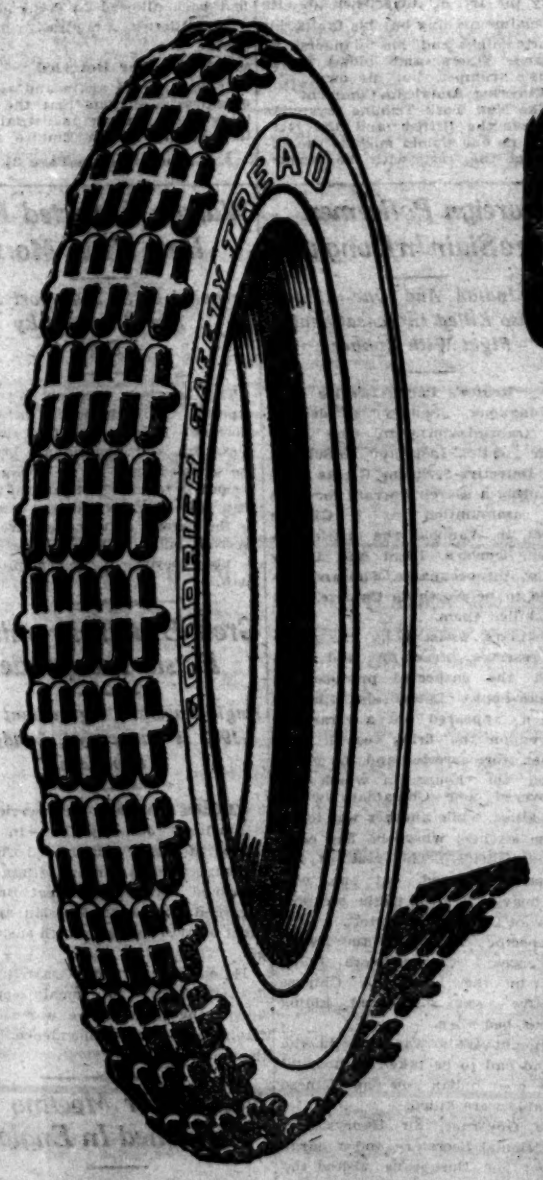

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England's Change In War Reviewed By Mr. Kerfoot

(Continued from Page 1)

fact undermined. A few years more and recovery might have been hopeless.

It may be argued that the decisive superiority which Germany showed in adopting her industries to war conditions was to be expected in a nation which had organised itself for years on a war basis, but that explanation does not explain some of the new facts which the war has brought into relief.

One need not be a militarist to be surprised at the fact—it is a fact—that copper smelted in England is sometimes sent to America for refinement and returned again to England for sale, and that, though for many years England held the first position in the world for copper smelting. The most determinedly peaceful country could have no reason for allowing industries like the manufacture of watches or motor cars or pencils to pass into foreign hands. Yet while British watch makers and British motor car manufacturers were boasting that their products were the best, it was America and Switzerland which were making the watches that the world bought and America which was producing the motor car that the world wanted and proved that it wanted by buying twenty American cars for every single British car bought.

Industrial Fallacies

But it is not only the material structure of our society which has shown these "cracks and crevices" under the strain of the war. The foundation of our beliefs has been shaken, one popular theory after another has collapsed under the shock. "No nation" we were taught to believe could be at the same time "great in agriculture and in industry."

It is not true. Germany at the very time that she has been giving the most brilliant proof of her industrial efficiency has been feeding her entire population with scarcely any other aid than the resources of her own magnificently organised agriculture. "High wages" ran another popular theory "mean low profits." But do they? America is notoriously the land of millionaires, it is also the land where the highest wages in the world are paid. Mr. Ford pays his laborers £7 per week. The profits of his industry have made him one of the richest men in the world.

Take another very popular notion. The financiers, the publicists, the politicians, the military men even, believed that a war between modern European States could not last more than a few weeks or months. If it did, industry would be ruined, credit bankrupt, and the grass growing in the streets. They ignored an essential fact; this fact is that all great states, but especially Great Britain, had at their command a vast reserve of unused power. Had the industrial force of our country really been the force actually employed in the years before the war the fancy would have been fact.

Our Industrial Strength

We have over 5 million men fighting, 360,000 having been taken from our coal industry. Most other trades lost proportionately to their strength, some enormously more, and this loss to the industries of the country was a double one. In the case of every man that passed from them into the Army, they not only lost his services, they had to maintain him in unproductive employment. The fact has been accomplished, despite the tremendous drain on the normal labor supply, our workshops and mines and factories are certainly not shut. In addition to meeting the home demand, they are supplying France with steel and Italy with coal. Since the war began, they have produced enough flannel for the Army alone to go more than four times round the world. This miracle has been accomplished simply by mobilising our reserves of unemployed labor, sweeping away our antiquated machinery and the prejudices and restrictions which impeded our production and working at the full weight of our power. That it has been accomplished so early and so completely proves that Great Britain in the past has been putting forth a mere fraction of her industrial strength.

If that is true of industry generally, it is true even more clearly of agriculture. Mr. Lloyd George in his memorable speech on February 23 last year, a speech which will go down to posterity as marking one of the great turning points in our country's history, said: "The country is alive now as it has never been before to the essential value of agriculture to the community and whatever befalls, it will never again be neglected by my Government. The war at any rate has taught us one lesson, that the preservation of our essential industries is as important a part of national defence as the mantenance of our army or our navy."

The present agricultural program is to bring under cultivation 8,000,000 acres of land in the British Isles, which is at present non-productive, within the next five years, which it is estimated will bring our food supplies to 80% of the total consumption. The first wise step to attain their object has been to grant a minimum wage of 26/- per week to the farm laborer instead of the disgraceful pittance of 16/- to 18/- per week before the war, on which it was supposed a man could support a wife and family. Is it any wonder that the farm hands emigrated to our Colonies or sought after positions in our cities and towns?

What We Owe To Our Women

The easy going methods of the past have been everywhere replaced, not only by a desire for efficiency and organisation, but by the actual setting up of an organisation which has resulted in one of the best equipped armies and with men of the very best material the world has ever seen, and all this has been brought about in three years time. Before the war many British experts used to shake their heads doubtfully in regard to the ability of largely town bred population, to fight the country's battles with the stamina and success of the farm laborers whom Wellington led to victory.

Experience has shown pessimism on that point to be largely groundless and the bright side of the picture is that in England, partly owing to the extremely good health of the armies in the field and partly to the remarkable prosperity of the masses of the working people and the special care that is being taken by public health officers and others, the population is increasing, the diminution in infant mortality and the death rate of all ages except the old is quite noticeable, and last year the death rate in England was the lowest ever known. Great credit must be given to the mothers of England for all this, they stand for all that makes this war worth fighting for. My admiration for the women is unbounded, I have seen them working in almost every industry. There are no signs of the exhaustion of the fibre and the mettle of England's people at home to judge from the work that women are doing today. Girls of gentle breeding working in the banks and offices, young women climbing the twisting stairs of the busses and trams hundreds of times a day to collect the fares, women working at the mines, the engineering shops, tilling the land, looking after the cattle and thousands of fine women ministering to the wants of our wounded at various theaters of war and in our many hospitals at home, and the wives and mothers who hold their homes together and do the work of the household themselves if need be, as well as enacting the role of angels ministrant to men returned on leave.

It is our home that stands first with all of them, that is how our women feel about it. They encourage their sons and husbands to go to fight, they want this dreadful war to cease, but they do not want it to cease until the power of the Kaiser has been broken. It is not correct that the women as a whole are squandering their money, as the increased number of deposits at the Savings Banks and the investments in War Loan show the opposite. There is no doubt that their surplus earnings are also going towards beautifying their homes with good furniture. It is also noticeable that the women workers are better if more quietly dressed, and that they have in many instances raised their standard of living is unquestionable. On the other hand the habit of thrift is undoubtedly abroad.

You will be interested to know that at the beginning of the war the total number of women workers was 3¼ millions, now increased by one million and a half employed in munition factories and on other forms of war work, and many of these women are working 12 hours per day; 8% of the work on shells is done by women.

Women's position in industry after the war is a problem requiring serious thought. It will have to be safeguarded, and not merely be an incident of the great war. The time has arrived when the principles which should regulate for the life time of a whole generation and perhaps for longer the lines of advance on which women's industrial work should proceed.

Making Marriage Easier

Of course, a primal necessity particularly of the present abnormal situation is that it should be made easier for workmen to maintain properly both wives and children. Under the existing system a vast mass of workmen never marry for they never are able to see their way clear to the proper support of wives and families. In existing circumstances, if the lot of the male workers and their remuneration be not generally bettered, women will not marry, but will themselves go into industry. The effect of this upon the population of England would be disastrous, and its effect upon England's happiness would be more so. Women have been thrust into industry by the war and nothing but matrimony will thrust them back again. Therefore, it is the business of our statesmen to see to it that matrimony, at least in the immediate future, shall be made as easy and as comfortable as possible. Now, if the men should come back to the cities from the trenches, they would find their jobs very largely occupied by women. This would leave them unable to support wives and would start again that sex-hatred which already had begun before the war, as was evidenced by the suffragette movement.

Another serious question is what is going to be done for the War Orphans? Destruction of life is abnormal now, not only because men are dying in the trenches, but many are from the tremendous pressure of war work. The situation in England is anomalous. In one house will live a widow with three children whose father died in military service. She will receive from the State a pension of a pound a week. In the next house will live the widow of a man who died from overwork in a munition factory, and, while she has three children be support, she gets no assistance from the State, yet if men did not work in the munition factory others could not fight in the trenches.

Why should a child be penalised because his father was not a soldier? That was not the child's fault. It makes his life of no less value to the community in future. Any reasonable pension system should include all widows and orphans. The soldier's orphan is not likely to be of greater benefit to the State than the orphan of the skilled and devoted munition worker who chanced to be beyond military age when war broke out, or who was rejected by the doctors when he endeavored to enlist. The loss to the nation through failure to give their children proper care would be greater than the loss of the fathers themselves. There are more of the children, and their whole lives are before them, while when the war began their fathers already had lived a part of theirs. The greatest of all the problems of a war is how to preserve the following generation from the evil effects of war's waste of manhood. There is no fund which calls for your sympathy and support more than that for the Widows and Orphans.

Labor And Patriotism

There has not been a symptom of any thought except the great one of getting on with the war. Labor has been badly handled sometimes, and there have been protests against that, but there has not been actual trouble.

The country of my birth whether right or wrong was the individual attitude of 99% of the members connected with the Trades Union, Labor and Socialist movements. When war broke out, the remaining 1% separated itself into Stop-the-War and other Committees including the Union of Democratic Control.

The Labor Party, as it stands today, represents roughly 3,500,000 Trade Unionists and 40,000 Socialists of the I.L.P. and B.S.P. out of a population of roughly 16,000,000 adult persons.

If we admitted the unity of this 3,500,000 upon all political questions, there are still over 12,000,000 others outside the ranks of organised labor that have to be accounted for. One must carefully consider many things before he can properly appreciate the loyalty of British Labor during the great war. The accomplishments of British Labor have been as splendid and every bit as important as the accomplishments of British troop in this war. Let us consider for example, the great battle of Messines and the capture of Vimy Ridge; for nearly a fortnight before the actual man power attack, thousands of cannon blazed night and day on the German trenches and communication lines.

In all history, no such expenditure of ammunition has occurred, yet it reduced the stores at the disposal of the British Army by only 5%. That shows whether or not British Labor had been loyal, had been working for the war, had been fighting its great battles in the factories in advance of those fought in the trenches. That shows whether or not British Labor has been and is determined to fight the war through to a successful finish, but, if anyone supposes that the British people who for hundreds of years have been pioneers in the fight for liberty are going to allow themselves to be permanently deprived of freedom he is wrong. Our people have shown in the past that they know how to safeguard their rights. Today they are willingly sacrificing much of the old freedom. But, when the needs of the war go by the temporary conditions will cases. It is not a Government war, it is a people's war. They are all in it, the man in the fields, the blacksmith, the carpenter, the shipwright and the man of leisure, fighting for liberty and for the purity of their homes.

The only question that the Trade Union movement is united upon is Trade Unionism and just as soon as any other matter is introduced the movement is split from top to bottom. Take pacifism and the case of the Stockholm Conference as an instance, not only was the Labor Party nearly disrupted upon those questions, but it was the action of a trade union i.e. the National Sailors and Firemen's Union with the approval of 90% of British Trade Unionists, that prevented delegates from the Labor Party disgracing the Labor movement by meeting and conferring with Germans at Stockholm.

Take the fiscal question as another issue. The War has destroyed many of our faiths and theories amongst which we can place "Free Trade." Today thousands of Trade Unionists heartily approve the Paris Economic Resolutions, despite the fact that the last Trade Union Congress passed a resolution in favor of "Free Trade." The Corn Production Act was an absolute necessity in face of the U-boat menace, but it has killed "Free Trade" in corn. The war has also taught us the meaning and objects of German competition, particularly as regards such "Key industries" as iron and steel, synthetic dyes &c. Thousands of Trade Unionists in England have discovered through this awful war that our Free Trade principles were being exploited by the Germans as a further weapon for our undoing and ruin, and they have resolved to fight against any attempt to reintroduce German goods into England after the war. Trade Unionists are realising that "Free Trade" is as incompatible with Trade Unionism and Socialism as is oil and vinegar. "Free Trade" they find means unlimited competition with no artificial restrictions such as tariffs to interfere with its full play, that it is the old Manchester School philosophy of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest, and "every man for himself and the devil take the hindermost." They have not only realised that it was "Free Trade" that killed agriculture in England, but that the same philosophy was beginning to have the same effect upon our iron and steel and other industries before the war broke out.

Tariffs And Unemployment

The case of every industry in the future will have to be judged on its merits. There are industries in which a tariff would not be an assistance, but a hindrance to its development.

Taking only one instance of many I could mention, where before the war we were sending raw material to Germany and Germany sent goods manufactured out of it to us, the "fancy line," electrical novelties, leather goods such as bags and purses and toys of which the enemy were monopolists. Hundreds of women and girls are now turning out lamps and torches by the hundred thousands. When the war is over, many women now engaged on munitions will be absorbed by these industries, but if these are not protected after the war, the Germans will wipe them out in no time. With their huge organisation and their elastic accommodating speculative system of banking, they can always kill a new competitor if they are given free play for their methods.

British Workers League

One of the finest institutions at work in England at the present time on National Reconstruction is the British Workers League with over two hundred branches, which are established in every important industrial center throughout Great Britain. It has been formed with two main objects.

The first is to combat the international and peace-at-any-price propagada of the I.L.P. and other sections of the pacifist movement amongst organised workers. The second is to formulate a well thought out program of National and industrial reconstruction in which the class war theories of the extreme Syndicalists will be conspicuous by their absence. The League has among its chief officers, representatives of a very considerable body of trade union opinion.

The essential principle underlying the program of the League is the placing in the forefront and before all other considerations, national safety, national prosperity and national development.

In the view of the League, the only thing that can save the nation and make it stronger than ever before, is that of rendering sectional interests and class interests whatever they may be subservient to national and Imperial interests. The other principle underlying the program is the need for organisation, and by this they mean a higher national organisation.

National Safety

The League is very resolute in its determination to prevent British workmen being thrown out of employment after the war by having to suffer the competition of imported commodities which can just as well be manufactured in Great Britain, especially in cases where they are produced by sweated foreign labor, or where they are subsidised by foreign Governments or industrial enterprise and dumped on England's shores.

The League calls also for more effective control of alien immigration. The strictest supervision of the residence and movements of aliens, and the elimination of existing anomalies in the naturalisation law of the Empire.

Its recommendations cover a much larger field than I have been able to refer to. They make specific proposals with regard to the national control of industries vital to national safety, the protection of the consumer against combines, either national or extra-national, the full vindication of disabled ex-service men, housing, the protection of child life, education, the reform of the liquor trade and the consolidation of the Empire.

Trade After War

We are going to live in a new world, we must therefore start afresh and abandon old prejudices. The greatness of the British Empire depends on commerce, and, to regain our old supremacy, the one essential is that we should produce more. If the aspirations of the working man are to be realised, he must understand that the output of industry must be increased. High wages and greater production are interdependent. Both employers and employed should know this, and while the latter should allow both men and machines to bring forth their best and to their full capacity, the former must be prepared to pay to the uttermost farthing a man earns, and must in addition render every assistance to the men by improved organisation and letting industrial research and experiment have full scope.

Class Distinction

Once peace comes, we shall find all the old hatred smoothed away and replaced by sentiment of kinship and interreliance. I expect the old class feeling to disappear almost entirely; this will be only natural. The workman's son, his employer's son, and the aristocrat have been fighting side by side, shoulder to shoulder, enduring the same hardships, facing the same dangers, endeavoring with fine unselfishness to save one another's lives in smoke of battle and trench mud. Those are the things that make for understanding and understanding makes for friendship. It is not possible that the old animosities, old class barriers can persist after the great effort!

The Future Of Labor

Another thing this war is sure to bring about is a new and a far closer co-operation between Capital and Labor. They will have a greater inclination to reason together than to fight after the war ends.

The British employer's old notion that what was good enough for their fathers will be good enough for their sons must and will be scrapped. Both sides now see the real necessity of the human economy of labor saving machinery which the employers hesitated to accept before the war. I feel sure that the British worker will never again return to the old low wage scales. Living conditions for the worker will never sink to their previous low level and the average British employers is the person who would most dislike to see them do so.

The war has enormously increased the versatility of the present generation. The amount of change of occupation has been enormous and in consequence quite a large proportion of men and women, who before the war were only experienced in one kind of work are now experienced in two, three, or even four kinds. That is the most hopeful feature of the present situation.

Assistance From China

In conversing with both masters and men when visiting the various works in England, the same question was always put to me: "What are the Britishers in China doing to assist us?"

It is left for the British trader to show by organisation and additional effort in this country that the factories and workshops in Great Britain get their full share of China's trade and that our soldiers when they return to civilian life may find employment.

It must not be overlooked that the British trader starts out with three assistants which are a valuable asset, viz:—

1st.—The position of London as the money market of the world; the bill on London is the currency of International Trade. It has even been shown that German credit which is supposed to be so lavishly extended to buyers in neutral countries is in the end made possible by financial assistance given by London to Berlin.

2nd.—The predominance of British shipping.

3rd.—The reputation which the old country still enjoys the world over for a square deal.

The British women in China can also assist by purchasing nothing but what is manufactured in Great Britain or by our Allies till all the men and women who have worked so well for us during the war have a living wage secured for them, as General Smuts said in his Sheffield speech:—

"We want to see greater happiness among all classes of the community. We want to see more justice in England, we want to see less poverty and less luxury, we want to see better standards of living more generally diffused throughout the whole community. We want more economic freedom and security for all workers in a world in which I hope there will be no idlers, rich or poor."

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W.M. Thackeray "Vanity Fair" Ch. 1.

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Mark Twain's Letters

Mark Twain's Letters. Arranged with comment by Albert Bigelow Paine. 2 vols. (Harper & Brothers.)

"I invariably regret the things I do on the spur of the moment." Thus wrote Mark Twain to Thomas Bailey Aldrich in 1871, but, he adds: "Who would find out that I am a natural fool if I kept always cool and never let nature come to the surface? Nobody." It is because he let nature come to the surface that he is the most representatively American man of letters this country has thus far produced. Only Whitman rises to that distinction beside him. All others in whom our pride is justified show the tilling of an ancient culture; he trod the North American soil of the nineteenth century and of the twentieth with a firm, free step of his own. He had his finger on the pulse of humanity. We may be glad of him in every aspect. If in the brilliant motley of his work there are some soiled patches, these only prove that his work was not all done in a luxurious study—much of it was—but also amid the strife and dusty struggle of the world. He claimed to be a journalist, not an author. He adored Howells and deplored his own ineptitudes. He gives Bret Harte the credit for having changed him "from an awkward utterer of coarse grotesqueness to a writer of paragraphs and chapters that have found a certain favor in the eyes of even some of the very decentest people in the land." To his wife's gentle judgment he owed most; she suppressed his exuberance.

A distinguished American painter, commenting on the streak of vulgarity which is to be found in every man, once said: "In one man this finds vent in words, in another it appears in his paint." This caustic comment is applicable. The touching beauty of Mark Twain's domestic relations, his devotion to high ideals, his lofty sense of honor, both civic and financial, were qualities that lived side by side with a certain contempt for the refinements of literature—as witness his harsh and ungallant pronouncement on one of the most delightfully refined prose artists in his history of the English novel, Jane Austen; his dislike of Hawthorne, George Eliot, and above all of Henry James,—and were qualities consistent with an unrestrained profanity and with not a few lapses into other forms of vulgarity, shot through with an imagination which often called for more than an ounce of civet. And this is written in no pharisaical spirit and without any real regret that the case was such. It is a pity that these few patches in his radiant robes should have led some fine souls to turn from his fresh vigor and regard him as a literary tramp. Very few, however, of those who read the letters in which such traits appear or of those who have had friendship's privilege of seeing unpublished manuscripts, while yet the writer lived, will deny that they derived a certain bracing exhilaration from this muscular, masculine, naked strength. Sincerity is always sure of a strong appeal. And this gem-cut sincerity characterised all that Mark Twain said, wrote, or did.

In a letter to Henry Ward Beecher in 1885, Clemens refers to an outburst of General Sherman's about Grant. "The idea," said Sherman, "of all this nonsense about Grant not being able to stand rude language and indelicate stories. Why, Grant was full of humor, and full of the appreciation of it. It makes me sick—that newspaper nonsense. Grant was no namby-pamby fool, he was a MAN—all over—rounded and complete." If Mark Twain had ever been accused of namby-pambyness, General Sherman might have spoken thus of him. The letter to Beecher continues: "I wish I had thought of it! I would have said to General Grant: 'Put the drunkenness in the Memoire—and the repentance and reform. Trust the people.'" Into his own works and letters Mark Twain put all, and trusted the people. His trust was not misplaced.

The unfailing taste and secure judgment of Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine have in these two volumes of more than four hundred pages each brought together a collection of letters worthy to stand beside the monument? "Life." More than many of the letters quoted in the biography are here reprinted and properly so. There are not too many of the earlier and less interesting letters included and just enough of those written during the tragic period of financial distress to throw light upon the sufferings of a noble soul in a dark and vital time. The character of Mark Twain emerges from these pages, not changed in any feature, but in every feature amplified. They show in Clemens's own words how thoroughly the synthetic work of the biographer has been done. They furnish the documentary proofs of the statements and deductions of the "Life." Some of the narrative matter from the biography has here ben used as illustrative comment and to good purpose. So admirably has Mr. Paine presented his subject in Life and letters that no further summing up will be needed until another generation has reached maturity.

We who knew Mark Twain in his latest days remember him as one always genial, if occasionally petulant in a whimsical way, full of fun but sometimes with the seared smile of sadness deepening his wit, violently irreverent wherever he thought he detected sham, but kindly without fail and lovable ever. If Heine was the smile that passed over the face of Nature, then Mark Twain was her rollicking laughter. But the froth and foam of dancing waves are seldom seen in shallow waters; there must be an ocean underneath. In Mark Twain's heart lay a wealth of human love and in his rich and rugged mind a profound consciousness of man's place in nature and of his destiny, while over all this rippled inextinguishable laughter. We have reason to be grateful for these letters.

Spanish Architecture of the Sixteenth Century. By Arthur Byne and Mildred Stapley, (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) $7.50 (gold).

"Spanish Architecture of the Sixteenth Century" is a work intended primarily for the serious student of architecture, although many an art loving tourist would do well to make it an adjunct when visiting the ancient cities of northern Spain. As the authors are careful to point out, the Renaissance reached Spain singularly late and held sway there for a comparatively brief period. It flourished principally in Castile, and its interest to the student lies primarily in the fact that it was unhesitatingly blended with the older Spanish styles and departed more radically from the established Renaissance type than did any architecture north of the Pyrenees.

"It is absolutely a distinct product from that picturesque semi-Moorish stucco architecture of Andalusia, which was carried to the Spanish colonies, later to be accepted throughout both Americas as typical of the mother country. . . . while not wishing to drag down the stucco house nor its suitability to the Andalusian climate one is forced to protest against its standing for the whole of Spanish architecture. Such misapprehension means that the buildings of Castile, the very heart of the country, have been passed over for a type acknowledged by all Spaniards, except the Andalusians, to be exotic."

The Plateresque, or Spanish Renaissance, period covers less than a single century, beginning approximately with Enrique de Egas, who in 1504 erected in Toledo the Hospital of Santa Cruz—the first of the fantasias plateresecas—and closing with Juan de Herera, architect of the Escorial (1560-1584), the so called eighth wonder of the world. Yet the intervening years are rich in craftsmen of high rank whose chief misfortune was that, unlike the great Italians, they lacked a Vasari to perpetuate their fame.

Concerning Painting. By Kenyon Cox. (Charles Scribner's Sons.) $1.75. (gold).

Mr. Cox has here brought together in one volume his more recent addresses and essays, originally delivered before various bodies of students or printed in the magazines. Among many recent books upon the subject of the Fine Arts, this one is of no minor importance. Its pages are crammed with thought: thought not only diligently weighed but carefully organised and expressed, each word filed down to the closest meaning that the author may deal the more lucidly with his many abstractions. And this is one of his chief merits, that for all his pointed felicity of phrase Mr. Cox is never hazy. He knows precisely what he means.

It is an old familiar slur upon the critic that criticism is the province of those who cannot create; but surely such criticism as this is in itself creative. Although its strongest appeal may be to those who are already wise in the mysteries of art, yet it is none the less clearly within the understanding and appreciation of the layman. There are chapters upon the recent history of art, discussion of its underlying principles and instinctive tendencies, and more detailed consideration of the work of individual painters and schools of painting. The book admits you to the company of a wise and clear spoken guide, a truth seeker and truth finder whose book he has no more made than it has made him.

A Castle To Let. By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds. (George H. Doran Company.) $1.35. (gold).

It seems that there actually was a time when the sun shone kindly upon the mountain peaks in Hungary, and a young English girl found reared before her a virtual embodiment of all her fondest dreams, with its sharp turrets piercing the soft, fleecy clouds and its fortressed walls gloomy and impregnable in the sunlight. With an experience such as this it is not difficult to sympathise these days; and who has not longed to borrow the accoutrements of high romance and have a castle for one's very own? When Camiola rode through the queer little town, asleep on the hillside, for all the world like a page out of "The Pied Piper," and saw the vision ensconced against a background of dark pines, her mind was already made up. After a thorough investigation brought to light a dilapidated signboard with the convenient legend "Castle to Let," matters were well under way. How delightful it would be to merely linger all summer long with Camiola and her castle full of young people, lazily absorbing the dimmed pageantry of the Moyen Age, without bothering one's head in the least about the sharp contours and volumes of fabulous myth belonging to this period. Just to have loitered in her garden, permeated with baskia rose of a divine honey color, would have been stimulus enough. But this is also a mystery story. We must needs track the Black Dragon of Yndaia to his cave, raise the curse that has brewed for ten centuries over the heads of the Orenfels and see three sets of lovers happily married off to the right persons. But to those who long to find themselves involved in amazing situations this book will prove of great promise. For the wildest fancies are here dealt with with such skill that even the coolest reader must wax credulous.

The Terror. By Arthur Machen. (Robert McBride & Co.) $1.25. (gold).

To invent a really new idea for a mystery horror story of the type which Stevenson described so aptly as a "crawler" is no easy matter. But so far as our memory can discover anything to the contrary, that is what Mr. Machen has done. It is a greusome enough conception, too, and ingenious—the revolt of the animals against Man. Suppose birds, or dogs, or horses and cattle suddenly forgot their traditional respect for the lord of creation and attacked him as they might another beast like themselves who was an enemy. . . . there is material in that idea for a very chilly litle thrill, if it were handled with good craftsmanship and imagination. And Mr. Machen shows a very capable art in the telling. Not to spoil the story in advance, it is enough to say that you wonder for some little time whether you are not reading a careful narrative of facts, and not a story at all; and then, while you are in that mood, the story breaks upon you.

The tale is made timely, in rather unnecessary fashion, by tacking it on to the war. The savage and bestial struggle going on in the world, coupled with some vague telepathic effect of German hate, are supposed mysteriously to have brought about the revolt of the beasts against mankind. But this, as it is the least rational element in the story, is also the least important. The idea was a good one at the root, and it has been in all effectively set forth. Those who enjoy a quiet shudder at bedtime will find a good one here.

Private Peat, His Own Story. By Harold R. Peat. (Bobbs-Merrill Co.) $1.50. (gold).

There are a great many war books already; so many that criticism of a new one neither greatly better nor worse than its fellows must concern itself chiefly with pointing out how the particular volume in question differs from all the rest, and from what special angle it throws light upon the familiar horrors and adventures of the front. Private Peat is of the personal narrative type, a direct and simple account of the author's experiences in the first Canadian contingent. Of the humor and tragedy of those early months in the trenches we have heard many times—sometimes with greater skill or insight in the telling, but never with a more honest vigor. There is more than the usual share of argument in this book, more of the rights and wrongs of the war urged from the point of view of the intelligent man in the ranks. And there are one or two magnificent stories of heroism, like that of the officer with both legs broken during an attack who crawled forward to the German trench whistling his men on until the trench was won. It is the misfortune of such a book to be one of many similar accounts; for if it were the only one it would become wonderful without the changing of a line.

The Messiah of the Cylinder. By Victor Rousseau. (A. C. McClurg & Co.) $1.35. (gold).

Nearly every author with any invention at one time or another has written a prophecy of the future, a story of a twentieth century human being in a twenty-first or twenty-second century world. But Victor Rousseau in the two most important instances of this kind of story is original. His story is not a dream—and the scientifically managed world did not work. In a way Mr. Rousseau is asking the reader to appreciate a Christianity which rather bores. Yet it is not a boresome religion which he praises, rather it is humanity, a humanity which embraces the finest ideals of Christianity and which is as instinctive to men not technically "Christians" as to the most impassioned Gentile. "The Messiah of the Cylinder" tells of two young scientists who have discovered a means of prolonging indefinitely not only unconscious cell life but also an entire organism—a living animal. Lazaroff, the abler scientist and the weaker man, has designed vacuum cylinders in which the air may be kept at a temperature forbidding germ life to flourish. After short preliminaries it is an easy matter to get the two scientists and the inevitable girl into the cylinders, and one hundred years later to introduce them: Lazaroff as leader of his new world, Esther, whose confinement in the cylinder was longest, as a goddess, and Arnold, who tells the story, as the Messiah who comes to free the mechanically perfect world from its soulless efficiency. Equality, efficiency, eugenics—pet theories are attacked on every side. It is an interesting story, but not to be taken too seriously.

The Emerald of the Incas. By Charles Normand, Illustrated, Duffield & Co. $2 (gold).

This translation from the French is an entertaining and imaginative tale for young people, the story of an uprising of the Indians of Peru, and of their attempt to restore the ancient Empire of the Incas. At a time when Peru was busily engaged in a war with Chile a number of Indians, under the leadership of Papa-Capac, last descendant of their former monarchs, revolted, and made their way to the great stone "City of the Demons," so called because, according to the native legends, "it was built in a single night by Genii, at the command of Manco-Capac," founder of the line of the Incas. But the High Priest of the Sun declared that in order for this bold attempt to be successful the Incas must discover the Sacred Emerald, which Manco-Capac brought from heaven, and that this could only be accomplished by sacrificing a white child of a certain age, a girl with golden hair and emerald-hued eyes. There was one little girl who answered to this description, Candida, daughter of a French Colonel. So the Indians stole Candida, and bore her away with them into the mysteries of the terrible "Holy Quebrada," whence, of course, she was finally rescued. The story is well told, with some good descriptions, and, although Candida is too sweet and meek and generally angelic for human endurance, the old Chinaman, Si-Sing, is an amusing character.

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Extract from "The China Press" of January 12th

6

EXPERT GIVES TIPS ON FIRE PREVENTION

Important To Keep Down Fire Losses To Avoid Rate Raise

One of the America's best known men in the insurance field stated a few days ago that premium rates on automobile insurance would have to be advanced if the losses by fire and theft were not sharply decreased

The average motorist has never given much thought to the ways and means of extinguishing a fire on his car should one occur, and as these fires are occurring with frequency the following suggestions from the State Fire Marshal of Ohio may prove extremely valuable in an emergency:

1.—The most important thing to remember in case of a fire of this kind is to keep cool. A few seconds lost in panic at the start may result disastrously.

2.—At least one small fire extinguisher should be on every car. It should be placed where it may be readily accessible in an emergency. The small extinguisher is indispensable in handling a gasolene fire, and is also useful in fighting any other kind of blaze about the car.

3.—In the absence of an extinguisher sand or dirt can be used, but it should be remembered that if sand is thrown into the carbureter mechanism incalculable harm is likely to result.

4.—Do not use water in attempting to extinguish a carbureter fire or other gasolene fire. This merely tends to spread the fire.

5.—If the engine backfires use the starter to turn the motor. If this does now draw the flames into the manifold use the extinguisher. This should put out the fire with little difficulty.

6.—If the fire has reached the drip pan extinguish that first and then work up to the carbureter.

7.—If the fire is caused by ignition of gasolene from hot exhaust, short circuit or other condition about the car the extinguisher should also be used with equally good effect.

8.—Do not invite destruction of your car and probable injury to yourself by lighting a match to see how much gas there is in the tank.

If owners would exercise the same supervision over their automobiles that they do over other movable property the theft losses could be cut down materially.

These are matters of importance, for in the long run motorists will pay in higher premiums for all losses, and a reasonable vigilance on the part of all will mean money saved.

Buick Upholstering and P

The Buick body, as it is delivered to the paint department, is a diamond in the rough. It is as strong as a selected ash frame, honest sheet metal and electric welding can make it. But its smooth surface has still to be prepared for the lasting coats of paint and varnish that bring out the ... lines and smooth curves. While its interior is entirely void of upholstering and trimming.

When the electric ... is lifted off the truck in which it is received, it swings ... body in one of the many ... there ... said, blisters preside ... see ... look like ... dive ... the ... dull ... met ... hood ... clothing ... paint. ... the ... of the compressed ... air hose ... the body and direct ... stream ... air and sand blast ... dirt ... all exposed parts, at a ... pressure of about 90 ... cubic feet ... per inch. In ... minutes ... body ... emerges with ... dirt ... surface like ... frosted silver ... Under the microscope ... this surface ... seen to be evenly ... pitted with ... countless small pits, which ... gives the body a "tooth" to which the ... priming coat will ... perfectly. The body ... now leaves ... the ... and these ... stages ... out, by means of ... conveyor, ... the paint department, ... where ... the priming ... are ... This ... operation, ... much ... great ... importance, ... depends ... both the ... and durability of ... the finish ... The priming coat ... must ... a ... to prevent ... and peeling, ... must provide ... smooth, even surface ... for the numerous other coats that ... follow. ... the priming ... the body ... skilled ... and artificially dried ... at just the right temperature. When ... this ... the body is placed on the ... endless ... conveyor that ... it ... quickly ... the floor above.

On the second floor are the ... glazing ... who put on still another ... preliminary ... which is thoroughly ... dried by artificial heat. The coats ... that now follow are known as filler ... coats, or ... stuff. They are ... applied thick ... so as ... a solid, ... even base ... the color coats and ... after each ... application of the filler ... coats the ... bodies are ... and rubbed. ... skill and ... is the ... combination ... in a quick body ... rubber, as this ... must be done ... entirely by ... These workmen ... wear long ... and boots, their ... muscular arms ... the shoulders, ... rubbing ... dripping stones back and ... forth ... untiring energy until all ... roughness ... disappeared. After the ... application ... the prepared rubbing ... stone, ... pumice stone and water ... are used ... bring the surface to a ... still finer ... Pumice stone, by ... the way, is ... rock, quite porous ... from having ... melted and cooled, ... and when ... ted with proper care is ... ideally ... for this kind of work.

The ... coats follow the ... rubbing ... the filler coats. The ... used in ... color coats is opaque ... is ... smoothly until the ... body is ... with a perfect ... form ... of the desired ... provides ... a suitable ... for ... the ... applications of color ...

The ... color varnish ... plies, ... transparent ... tration ... when ... applied ... of opaque ... their ... color. ... are ... lower ...

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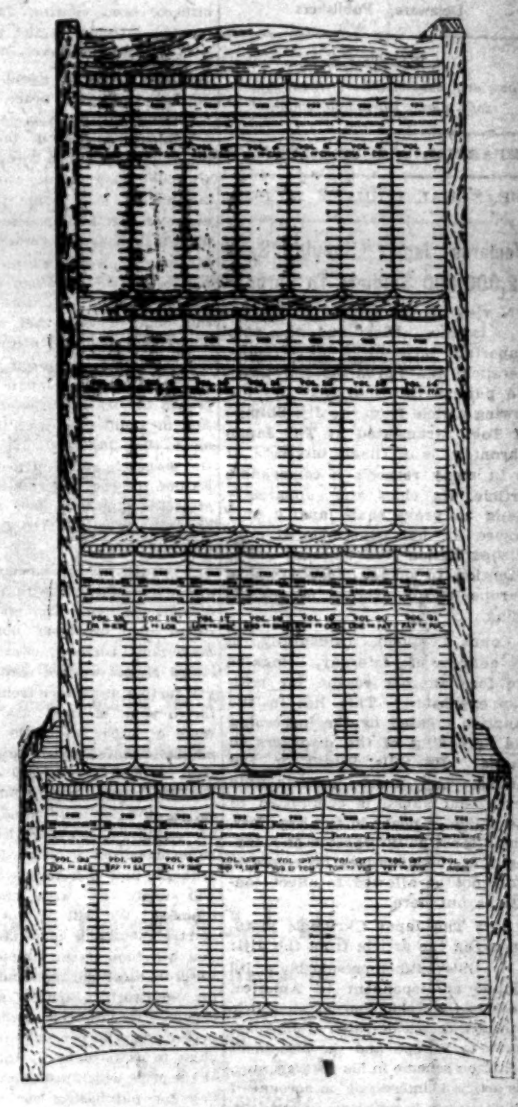

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 24, 1918

Declares Japan Should Send 2,000,000 Soldiers To Europe

IN view of the convening of the Japanese Diet and the very important utterances of Premier Terauchi and Baron Motono which we publish this morning, the following article from the Jiji Shimpo of Tokio, translated by The Japan Chronicle, is of timely interest. It is in many respects a remarkable article, its chief aim apparently being to prove that Japan's only excuse for her contemplated military expansion must be based on her intention to send a huge army to Europe—as for instance, America is doing.

Count Terauchi, incidentally, in his address of yesterday, brings to the fore another reason for military expansion. This lies in the situation created by the increasing and spreading of the disorders in Russia. He tells Russia in the plainest and most unmistakable terms that Japan is committed to the policy of peace in the Far East, which must be interpreted as meaning that the disorders he refers to must not be allowed to affect conditions out here.

Says The Japan Chronicle in introducing the article from the Jiji:

Mr. Onishi Rihei, presumably a Jiji Shimpo correspondent in America, sends to the Tokio journal an article dealing with the despatch of Japanese troops to Europe and the armament expansion scheme in his own country. His article is interesting on account of the new view in which he regards the question of the despatch of Japanese troops to Europe, and it has elicited the very hearty approval of Mr. Kuroiwa, proprietor and editor of the Yorodzu, one of Japan's leading journalists, who has been a staunch advocate of the scheme ever since Japan's entry into the war. Mr. Onishi writes:—"The Japanese Government has an armament expansion scheme in contemplation. The scheme will, of course, meet with more or less opposition in Diet or by some political parties, but judged from the general trend of public opinion it is probable that it will ultimately materialise. We feel as if we were living in an entirely different age, when we recall how only a few years ago the question of establishing two more Divisions and the naval replenishment program provoked such a storm of opposition in this country. Since the new scheme is formulated by those possessing expert knowledge and a very intimate knowledge of international relations, we may take it for granted that it is absolutely necessary from Japan's standpoint.

"But at the same time, judged from the common sense point of view of ordinary people, it appears inconceivable, unless very extraordinary conditions obtain, that another big war should break out within five or ten years after the conclusion of the present conflict. Even though a handful of Government authorities or militarists were to make desperate efforts to fan the military ardour of the people in order to satisfy their selfish ambitions, the people, to whom the horrors of war have been brought home most forcibly by the present struggle, will not easily be enticed into supporting their jingoistic views. That being so, what is the object of dealing with armament expansion at the present juncture? Suppose that a deadly quarrel has been amicably settled and the erstwhile adversaries are holding a congratulatory feast in celebration of the amicable settlement of the dispute. If, on this enjoyable occasion, there should be one person engrossed in the work of sharpening his dagger and cleaning his revolver in a corner of the hall, how would this man's curious behaviour impress the whole company? Surely the impression such a sight would produce upon them would be by no means a favorable one. Some people may argue that a country of Japan's standing cannot always be regulating all her conduct in deference to the feelings of the Powers.

"But if there exist any good reason or grounds for misgiving and suspicion in the minds of the other Powers regarding Japan's intentions what would be the predicament in which Japan might eventually be placed? In such a case, the Kaiser and busybodies of his kidney will not remain disinterested onlookers. They will certainly proceed to prejudice the minds of the other Powers against Japan, describing her as a wanton disturber of the peace which has been obtained at such great sacrifices, and insinuating that this cause of future trouble should be removed by their joint effort once for all. Such a suggestion may be endorsed readily by the Powers, who have hitherto been viewing Japan's half-hearted attitude in the present war with anything but favorable eyes.

"If, on the other hand, the golden age of permanent peace should be realised after the war, the present armament expansion program will prove nothing but a burden to Japan, without bringing any corresponding benefits to her. Some people will argue that it is impossible to predict what may happen several years hence, just as we were quite unable to foresee several years ago what is now taking place in this world, and from this point of view they will strongly object to the entire abandonment of the armament expansion program. I suggest then that Japan should approach the armament expansion question in a different way, by which I mean that Japan should declare for the despatch of Japanese troops to Europe for the materialisation of her project. Suppose she makes the following proposal to the Entente Powers:—

"'Germany is unexpectedly strong and we sympathise with you in your difficult position. Though we are not called upon by treaty obligations to make any further efforts in the Allied cause, we are ready to render you further assistance from a humanitarian point of view. As a Japanese force of 30,000 to 50,000 men would not be of material help to you we will send to Europe 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 men so as to be in time for the Allies' spring offensive in 1919 and 1920. You are aware, however, that we are suffering from a great shortage of tonnage, and therefore we hope you will supply us with the required tonnage. We will at the same time start shipbuilding on a large scale if you will send us an ample supply of the iron, steel and machinery required for the work. Japan's shipbuilding capacity is, however, limited, and we hope you will consent to sell your ships to us to make up the deficiency at the price which you offered the other day for purchasing our vessels. If this arrangement interferes with your program for the transportation of troops we will obtain a supply of required tonnage from China. We can draw much material for shipbuilding from the Tayeh Colliery in China, and therefore we may be permitted to establish an iron foundry there and also build several shipbuilding yards along the Yangtsze with Japanese capital exclusively or as Sino-Japanese joint undertakings. Seeing that China is on the side of the Allies in the war it is to be hoped that the Chinese people, very susceptible, as they are, to the slightest infringement of their rights and interests, will not raise any opposition to such an arrangement. If they do raise opposition, we trust that you will be kind enough to make joint efforts to prevail upon China to acquiesce in Japan's proposal. As regards Japanese troops, though they are highly trained they are not provided with weapons of the latest invention. Japan is much behind the other Powers in the art of manufacturing aeroplanes, submarines, poisonous gas, tanks, etc., so we hope you will send to our country at your expense two or three hundred aviators, mechanics and other experts, as Britain and France actually have their aviators, etc., in America for similar purposes. Inasmuch as there is every likelihood of the war dragging on for a considerable time we will go about the task with great determination. We will send our troops in batches of 30,000 or 50,000 as circumstances permit, but pending the establishment of Japanese headquarters in the European theaters of war to take supreme command of the whole Japanese force, we hope Japanese troops sent will be attached either to the British or French forces under British or French commanders.'

"Such a proposal will, I feel sure, be enthusiastically welcomed by the Allies, who are now hard hit by Russia's betrayal and Italy's debacle. Japan can thus send her troops to Europe by vessels placed at her service, and these vessels on their homeward voyages can bring home iron, machinery, cotton or any other goods which can be stored for years without any fear of their quality being affected, regardless of fluctuations in price in the interval. Such a procedure will also tend, to some extent, to regulate the increase of specie and expansion of currency.

"The dispatch of 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 Japanese picked troops to Europe in 1919 or in 1920 to reinforce the Allied troops who, by that time, would be exhausted to the last degree, would certainly prove decisive of the final issue of the war. As this means that Japan had put a successful end to the hostilities her influence among the Powers would be greatly enhanced, and, moreover, as she would have almost completed her armament expansion scheme now under contemplation by that time, she would gain a very influential voice at the Peace Conference, at which she might succeed in either including Asiatic Turkey in her sphere of influence just as she did South Manchuria after the Russo-Japanese war, or in obtaining the cession of Siberia east of Baikal. It is also likely that by the time the war comes to a conclusion Japan's influence will have been impregnably implanted in China and in consequence the Chinese question will have been disposed of. Even if the war should come to an earlier conclusion Japan would not only be exonerated from the charge, which might otherwise be made against her, that she had failed to do her duty by her Allies during the war, but her armament expansion scheme would be very easily carried out in a manner open and aboveboard. It is also possible that such a policy will have the effect of greatly helping forward the shipbuilding, iron and other industries."

Travelette

By Niksah

Prescott.

Prescott, Arizona, is one of the little Southwestern cities that still labor under the reputation made by Arizona movies and Arizona fiction in the magazines, while as a matter of fact they are more prosaic than Iowa and more law-abiding than New York. The most stimulating influence there is the climate and the most exhilarating factor is the altitude. Nowadays both Arizona and New Mexico, the last two strongholds of the old frontier, are numbered among the prohibition states, and what is a frontier without the old-time saloon?

Prescott lies on a high, dry plateau, with a fringe of blue mountains in the distance, bathed in the heady Arizona air. This atmosphere seems to stimulate the natives to progress, for they have numerous and unusual claims to notice.

One of them is a pretty city addition, where the municipality will give a free lot to anyone who will build a $300 house on it. The lot is not only a free gift, but it is free from tax payments as well. Thus do enterprising frontiersmen encourage city growth.

Another unique institution in Prescott is the Home for Aged Pioneers, where these veterans of the stirring times of Indian warfare, desert thirst, and lawless men may live a peaceful old age. There is a fine rightness about this idea of pensioning the veterans of the "Legion that never was 'listed,'" who none the less fought one of the hardest battles in American history.

One of Prescott's principal claims to fame was her late Mayor, the widely known Bucky O'Neil, prospector, cowpuncher, officer of the Rough Riders, journalist, frontiersman and all-around man. They like to point to him as a type of the manhood of Arizona. In the plaza there is a statue of O'Neil by Borglum, showing him in old-time frontier costume, sitting at ease on a rearing cayuse, looking over the city to the open lands he used to ride.

War Time Wallops

Every enemy alien at large offsets a soldier at the front.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A place ought to be found on America's coat of arms for the knitting needle.—*Providence Journal.*

The only "safe conduct" for an enemy alien in future is to be good conduct.—*New York World*

General Hell is a prominent officer of the German Army. Wonderful how one can inspire an entire nation.—*Pittsburg Post.*

The German bishops who have just come out against democracy are helping President Wilson clarify the issues of the war.—*New York Evening Post.*

With no less than 7,000 food-substitutes, Germans can not complain of the monotony of their menu.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Russia will please take note that nothing was ever said by the Allies about making the world safe for anarchy.—*Chicago Herald.*

The Economiser Of Millions At The British War Office

Here is a new fairy story that is being told in London.

Once upon a time, says the Daily Mail, there was stationed in the British capital an officer belonging to a great Allied nation who was responsible for the supply of food and materials to the armies his country was sending to fight side by side with our own upon the western front. The faster they came the greater grew the difficulties of his tasks, for his own land was far distant and shipping was scarce, so that he had to look to the British War Office for stores of many kinds. One day it happened that there was made upon him a sudden and urgent demand for incredible quantities of all sorts of things to be delivered with impossible rapidity. His friends gathered round him saying, "What about it?" and he said, "I must go round to the British War House, hoping that they will get a move on and see me through." So he put on his hat and coat and went, and his friends mourned him as one lost in the interminable corridors of the Never-Never House, where men are referred from Department to Department until they die of despair.

When the officer entered the gloomy portals he encountered one who bade him fill up a form, and his heart sank. But when he had done so, filling in the name of the Top Dog, to his great surprise the janitor bade him pass straight up. He ascended a noble flight of stairs, at the head of which a polite messenger received him, and saying "Come this way," led him along a corridor that seemed to extend to infinity; but again, to his surprise, after a few steps the messenger opened a big door and presented him to a pleasant young official who, without delay, led him into an inner room where there sat at a big desk a large, placid-faced man surrounded by piles of filed documents in extraordinarily neat array. Once more he was surprised when the large man proved to be the Very Top Dog whom he desired to see; but a still greater surprise awaited him. For the large man went straight to business, and in two minutes it was all settled.

The officer noted that one of the features of the large man's placid and benign countenance was a broad, level brow, beneath which were a pair of keen eyes wide apart, and that the lower part of his face was of a strength and firmness which even his easy, good-humored, full-lipped smile did not entirely camouflage. When he had ascertained the officer's requirements he consulted his files of documents and, turning over the pages with extraordinary celerity, ran his finger along lines and columns of figures referring to each of the commodities concerned. He had daily returns showing the quantities in store, the quantities already under requisition, the quantities in course of production. In two minutes he restored his documents to their former neat array and told the astonished officer that he could have all that he had asked for at the dates he had mentioned.

"Gee whizz! but this is going some!" cried the officer as with the whole business settled he descended the stairs. When he returned to headquarters his friends were overcome with amazement and joy. "What good fairy has wrought this wonder?" they asked, and the officer, taking off his cap, said, "It was the large fairy that delivers the goods."

A True Story

But the most surprising thing of all in this fairy story is that it came true and was true, and is really happening in London every day. The real name of the large fairy is Andrew Weir, and the magic wand he waves is called Business System. He has only been at the War Office since last March, and he has done marvels. His official title is "Surveyer-General of Supply." It is a new office which combines and co-ordinates a number of functions that were formerly separate.

Few people outside the high circles of business and finance know anything about him, but in shipping he has long been known as one of the master-minds of business. He was a Kirkcaldy boy who just went to Glasgow and became a great shipowner, and then went on to London and became a super-shipowner. He knows all there is to know about things such as products and raw materials, processes and markets, because he wanted to know and had the capacity of learning. He is a master of system.

Mr. Bonar Law, an old acquaintance, knew that Mr. Weir went to the War Office last spring, with a competent staff of voluntary helpers, to have a look round. He spent six weeks in finding out how things were done or not done, and why, and at the end of the six weeks he sat down and drew up a scheme of reorganisation which was accepted and committed to his direction.

It has worked a fairy change. Nobody at the War Office works any harder than before—they all worked to the utmost before he arrived—but they work under a better system, and therefore work better. He knows exactly what they are all doing, and they know he knows. There is a wonderful system of records and accounts which enable the Surveyor-General to survey everything. Figures to him mean as much as music to a musician. He has a feeling for statistics which is the poetic expression of Business System.

He is saving the country millions. Before the creation of his department it was nobody's business to exercise the broad and comprehensive control which only became possible by means of the complete organisation which he has devised.

The big war which demanded big things done is discovering big men to do them. Andrew Weir is one of the very big ones. He never makes speeches, plays no games, has no recreation or hobbies or foibles.

Deporting The German Diplomats

Talk about the care with which foreigners are handled in Germany! Read this tale of how they are handling them in gay New York:

Unusual precautions were taken by the Department of Justice to guard against any of the German and Austrian diplomats sailing on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord from seeing any of the New York water front on ther way to the ship. The Bergenafjord sailed from 30th Street, Brooklyn, for Bergen, Norway, and it was decided to permit the diplomats to leave on her. Many of them came from China. Others from Central and South American countries. They had with them their families and servants.

Safe conducts were granted by the French and British Governments, as well as Washington, and the diplomats had been in New York several days, many of them stopping at the Holland House and the Hotel Wallack. In the party was Dr. A. von Rosthorn, who was Austrian Minister to China, and Dr. George Barthelme, who was arrested recently in Wichita, Kan., where raids were made on German propagandists.

Women Drivers, Closed Cars

When the party from China reached San Francisco in October the members were immediately placed under surveillance and they had been watched ever since to prevent them from taking to Germany any important information regarding the military activities of America.

When the Bergensfjord was about to sail, twenty-seven automobiles with their curtains drawn appeared at the hotels to take the enemy aliens and the Austrians to the South Brooklyn pier. The cars belonged to the Motor Corps of the National League for Women's Service, a volunteer organisation, and members of the corps, dressed in khaki and led by Capt. Helen Bastedo, drove the cars. Also seventy Secret Service men were assigned to the cars to see that none of those who were to sail raised a curtain or peeped out of a car on the trip across the East River or down the Brooklyn water front. There were sixty-eight in the party of aliens. Crowds collected in front of the hotels as they got into the cars and then were hurriedly taken to the pier.

Special Deputy Collector of Customs H. C. Stuart had a section of the pier roped off and the Germans and Austrians were kept there while their baggage was minutely examined. Then they were allowed to board the ship, but were required to remain in the main saloon, the ports of which had been covered, until the liner was past Sandy Hook.

The party arrived at the pier at noon and the liner did not sail until 5.15 p.m., when it was dark. This was due, however, to the baggage scrutinising. The baggage of all the passengers of whom there were 1,100, was carefully searched, as were the quarters of the crew. The liner carried 7,500 tons of general cargo, but no foodstuffs.

Those in the German party on board included Consul-General Hubert Knipping, Vice-Consul Kurt von Tippelskirch, Interpreter Kurt Schirmer, with his wife, daughter and son. Chancellor Herman Gatzen, with his wife, two sons and two daughters; Dr. Anton Arnold, former financial adviser of the Chinese Government; Miss A. Buchenthaler, sister of the former Assistant Military Attache of the German Legation at Peking; Mrs. T. Strasser, wife of the former chief architect of the German fortress at Tsingtau, and her daughter; Mrs. L. Pfutzenreuter, widow of the late representative of Seimens Schuckert at Peking, with her son and daughter; Mrs. A. Ahlers, wife of Capt. Ahlers, former representative of the Krupps at Peking, with her daughter, Miss E. Ahlers; a son of the late Lieut.-Commander von Salden, who was captured by the Japanese and died in captivity, with his governess; Mrs. Ruth Ross, wife of the manager of Mayer and Son in Peking, and Paul Schoelz, with his wife, three children and three nurses.

Under Surveillance Of Volunteers

The Austrians, besides Dr. von Rosthorn, who was accompanied by his wife and Dr. Barthelme, were R. Weinzetl and his wife, L. Bauer and his wife, Baron von Babo and his wife, F. Kuenzel, A. Lindenmayer, Dr. Carl Bernauer, Adolph Kunz, F. Winkler and his wife, F. Mitura, L. Peter, K. J. Mora with his wife and two children, M. Kara, A. Bajor, H. Steinacker, F. J. Kell, Mr. Nagy, Mrs. Kann, Miss S. Gruen, Mrs. De Marteau and Mrs. H. Zacharias.

During the entire time the diplomats were in New York each was under surveillance of members of the American Protective League, in co-operation with the Department of Justice. Sixty volunteer workers, some of whom are well known in the business and professional world, stood guard at the Hotel Wallack and the Holland House. They were under the command of Capt. William A. Callahan and took turns in performing their duties.

Not until the party boarded the steamer was the work of the volunteers completed.

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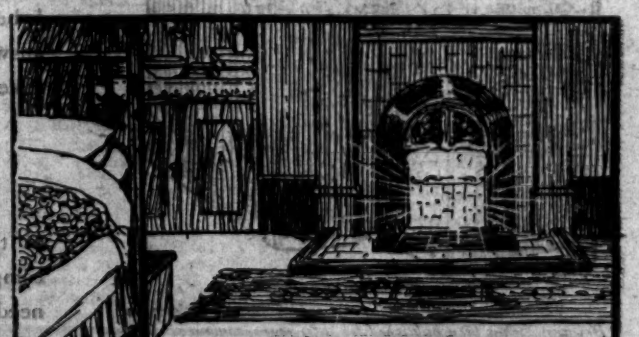

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GEO McMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

French Chef Missed Chance To Poison Kaiser

By Elene Foster

In a little white cubbyhole tucked away in a corner of the big kitchens of the Hotel Vanderbilt in New York City sits a man whose undying regret is that he once had an opportunity to poison the Kaiser and he didn't do it. He is M. Jean Ricroche, head chef of the hotel.

"If I could only have looked ahead and seen what was to come I would have poisoned his food, and the history of the world would have been changed," he says with a sorrowful sigh, and then he will tell you how it happened.

It seems that after completing his apprenticeship M. Ricroche served for several years as cook in the French army, and it was during this time that the Kiel Canal was opened. A delegation of French army and navy officials were sent to the opening celebration and M. Ricroche accompanied them as cook. A banquet was tendered the Kaiser on board one of the French battleship and M. Ricroche cooked the meal.

"Quel malheur! Quel malheur!" he always moans in conclusion.

It may be that this feeling of having missed the one great opportunity of his life makes M. Ricroche exceptionally keen to do what he can in the present crisis, for he is working with untiring ardor to do his "bit" in the way in which he is best fitted to do it—not with a blare of trumpets out in the open, but quietly and efficiently in his own domain, the kitchen of the big hotel, teaching a class of men to cook wholesomely and economically for the men of our army and navy on their journey across the seas.

Cooking Demonstrations In Camp

As often as his hotel duties will permit, M. Ricroche visits the training camps in this vicinity and demonstrates to the camp cooks his methods of preparing a meal by cooking for the officers' mess.

The cooking utensils in use at these camps, consisting as they do of tin ashcans and iron pails, were a great shock to one who had been used to the up-to-date and efficient camp equipment which is used in the French army. But M. Ricroche feels sure that experience will soon teach the commissary department that the best utensils are the most economical in the long run.

Teaching in the camps, however, is but a side issue with M. Ricroche. The work in which he is most interested is the teaching which he is giving to the class of sailors who gather every morning in the kitchens of the hotel. These men are being specially trained to serve as cooks on the transport, and it will not be their fault or the fault of their instructor if our men do not reach the fighting ground in the same splendid condition in which they leave our shores.

So you see it is a really important work which M. Ricroche is doing; and interesting—well, I only wish that I could take you down into the big white kitchen one of these mornings and let you see for yourself that class of husky sailor lads, all eager and intent on learning the best way and the most economical way of cooking army food!

There are eight of them in this first class, and they stand around a long table on which is placed the raw material which they are to be shown how to cook. They are dressed all in white, with the regulation round white cook's cap; but if you look carefully you will discover that under the long white apron a middy blouse takes the place of the cook's jacket. M. Ricroche, also all in white, with a rosy face in which a pair of bright brown eyes sparkle with intelligence, stands at one side.

I was present at the introductory lecture. On the table before us was a side of beef—half the entire animal, mind you—and it spread out and covered the whole table. At one end stood the hotel butcher and his assistant, armed with knives ready for the slaughter. I'll own that I got an awful shock, followed by a queer sinking feeling, when I first looked at that "thing" on the table. For a few brief seconds I lost all interest in the food for our men on the transports; my one idea was to escape as quickly as possible into the bustle of Thirty-fourth Street and try to forget it.

Then M. Ricroche began his opening address and I forget the impulse, for his first words, his text, if you like, brought me to my senses.

True French Idea Of Economy!

"My motto," said he in his quaint broken English, which I shall not try to reproduce, "when I was cooking for the French army, was always this: 'Use it once more.' That is the greatest point that I have to bring out to you—men waste nothing ever—use the left-overs once more and then once again until not one atom is left—so we save food and so only we save it.

"But the left-overs must be made appetising and they must be disguised and made over in many ways, and those ways I shall show you. And now, we begin with the largest animal that we use—the beef! When I made by studies in France we began with one of the smallest animals, the rabbit, and then grew and grew to the largest. But with you I begin with the big feller because the beef is the most important meat for the soldier; it is the most strengthening and the one which he can eat day after day and never tire of it and never get ill; there is no other animal like that. Voila! Bien! Here is Mr. Beef!"

Then he went carefully over the entire beast, pointing out and naming the different cuts and, as he talked, the butchers got in their deadly work, until at the close of the lesson the table was covered with every cut known to the butcher trade, from the shoulder to the tail.

"This," explained M. Ricroche, "is the shoulder. It is to be boiled and served with a nice sauce of horse-radish or braised—either way it is served at the first officers' mess. From the bone and the meat around it is made a stew for the crew—a stew with many vegetables and good seasoning. That I will later show you how to make, and it will be very good!

"This part here is to be corned, you see. One pound of salt to two gallons of water, and add spices—that I show you also later—and let it stand for two weeks—then it is finished—what you call 'well.' No, that is not the word—'cured,' is it? Here is one nice, tender strip; you lard this and cook it for twenty-five minutes, and you have larded tenderloin for the officers. If they are cross with you, give them that and they will forgive you and again be happy. Voila!"

And so it goes on, until we reach the oxtail soup. The destination of each piece is definitely specified—this for the first officers, this for the second officers, this for the crew.

Following this first lessons came a series on the cooking of the various cuts, the making of stews and hashes and the using up of the scraps, "using it once more." When the entire animal had been disposed of the class went on to the next—half a sheep, which was treated in the same way. So it will go on through the meats, and then on to the vegetables and breads and desserts. They will be told how canned food can be made palatable and how to disguise it so that the troops will not tire of it.

I wonder if you realise how far all this goes toward making our boys happy and contented and giving them courage to go on with the hard fight that lies before them. It has been truly said that "good feeding has won many a battle."

Learning To Feed Our Boy

There are only eight members in the present class at the Vanderbilt, because there is not room for more in the already crowded kitchen. They work from 6 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, assisting wherever they are needed, washing pots and pans, if necessary, preparing vegetables for the chefs and making themselves generally useful, in the mean time watching all that goes on and picking up a thousand and one ideas in the cooking line which will be of inestimable value to them. For where could they have a better opportunity of learning to cook for all sorts and conditions of people?

In such an aggregation there is always one who becomes a sort of leader, one to whom the others look with respect and who acts as their spokesman. In this case it is the oldest of the class, a stocky little man with gray hair, clear blue eyes and a face lined with wrinkles. A most intelligent man and a most interesting one and a patriot through and through—Private Hildreth.

Private Hildreth served as army cook in the Philippines during the Spanish war, and harrowing are the tales that he will tell you of the food which he was obliged to serve to the boys in these days—very, very different from the rations which are given now. In fact, he can't say enough in praise of the quality and the quantity of the food which the government is providing for our fighting men.

This man is receiving special instructions from M. Ricroche, so that he may teach others the lessons which he has learned in the kitchens of the Hotel Vanderbilt.

As a matter of fact, with the thorough instructions which M. Ricroche is giving them it would not be surprising if this class at the Vanderbilt developed into a sort of Normal Training School for Army Cooks, from which the graduates will go forth as teachers to the men cooking for our army and navy in the various camps and training ships. For surely there could be no better teacher than M. Ricroche, with his twenty-five years' experience in the army, in shipboard, as private chef in palaces and now as the head of the entire culinary department of one of our big hotels.

"Our training in France," M. Ricroche tells me, "begins with washing the tables and ends with cooking a royal banquet. We must know everything about food—selecting meats and fruits and vegetables and then cooking them to the best advantage. But first and last and all times, in places, on shipboard or in camp—economy—or, as we say, 'Use it always once more.'"

Not a bad motto, either, when you come to think of it, to put up in our kitchens side by side with our Hoover Pledge Card: "Use it once more."

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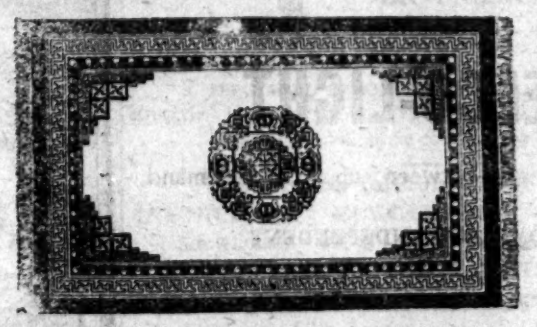

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SHANGHAI

GERMANY TURNING EYES TO JAPAN AND CHINA?

May Give Up Bagdad Project For Far East Venture, Paper Suggests

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 21.—The newspaper Rappel wonders if Germany will not have to change her project of Berlin - Vienna - Constantinople-Bagdad into Berlin-Petrograd-China-Japan. It insists on the views entertained by the Kaiser in favor of entering the immense markets of India, China, Siberia and Japan, which view would explain his actual attitude towards the Bolsheviki and Ukrainians.

M. Jacques Flach, a Member of the Institute, has just submitted to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences an interesting study on the part of Japan in the war, its policy since 1914 and the state of the spirit of the Japanese public.

Goeben And Breslau Forced On Mines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

The Goeben and Breslau emerged from the Dardanelles early on Sunday morning and attacked our forces northward of Imbros with the result that two of our monitors were sunk.

The enemy went southward of Imbros, where the Breslau was forced into a mine-field, struck a mine and sank.

The Goeben made for the Dardanelles at full speed.

Turkish destroyers coming to the assistance of the Breslau were driven off.

The Goeben also struck a mine near the entrance to the Dardanelles, which reduced her speed and caused her to settle down aft. She finally beached herself on the west side of Nagara Point, where she is being continuously bombed by our aircraft.

We rescued 172 of the crew of the Breslau while 132 officers and men were saved from our monitors out of 310.

The evening newspapers state that Viscount Broome, the Commander of the monitor Raglan, was among those saved.

Cambrai Documents Examined By Smuts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that all documents connected with the Cambrai inquiry were submitted to the War Cabinet, at whose request General Smuts went through them. General Smuts' report was approved by the War Cabinet and was not subject to revision by Lord Derby, the Secretary for War, or any member of the Army Council. The decision not to publish the result of the inquiry was taken by the War Cabinet.

Dr. Stanley In Nanking On Plague Mission

(Continued from Page 1)

and Peking under the following conditions:

(1) Seven railway-men, who have been thoroughly examined, to take a train to Kangchuang, just north of Nankou Pass, where another seven will take it on to Peking.

(2) No animals but only dry cargo to be permitted to be transported.

(3) On arrival at Peking or Fengtai the local officials shall order owners to lay the cargoes out in the sun for several days.

(4) Owners and godown brokers will not be permitted to board the trains or to accompany cargoes.

General Chiang Chao-chung undertakes to prevent soldiers forcibly boarding trains.

The question of resuming freight traffic between Kalgan and Fengchen and passenger traffic between Kalgan and Peking was left to a further conference and also the question of the postal service.

China Press Correspondence

Pingtingchow, Shansi, January 13.—The plague has broken through the Southern part of the Great Wall in Shansi and men are reported to be dying along the road south of Taichow. Three missionary doctors, with a Chinese doctor and assistants, have hurried north from Taiyuanfu to do what they can to prevent further spread of the disease towards the South. As Taichow is only four days journey by cart north of Taiyuanfu, the missionaries at Taiyuanfu have gone into quarantine.

In this central part of Shansi there are only five missionary doctors and one qualified Chinese doctor. Four have gone to the plague district, which leaves only two physicians to look after the territory in central Shansi. It is hoped that the China Medical Board will send men to relieve the physicians who have gone to the plague districts so they can return to their respective stations and thus better safeguard the regions under their supervision.

Five thousand dollars has been pledged by the Governor of Shansi to be used in the plague work and soldiers with Gen. Chao, a Christian Chinese, to lead them have been ordered to support the doctors in the measures they deem expedient to prevent further spread of the disease.

Six N.Y.K. Steamers Released By Britain

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 22.—Six Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers, which were under charter to the British Government for transporting munitions from London to Vladivostok, have been released as there is no longer any necessity for keeping up that service. They are proceeding to Japan via America by various routes and their cargoes are expected to be principally iron and steel.

Four More Foreign Smallpox Sufferers

Four more cases of smallpox among the foreign community were reported to the Health Department last week, Dr. Stanley's returns record in the Municipal Gazette. During the same time there were twenty deaths from the disease among the Chinese. Two cases of scarlet fever and three of paratyphoid are also noted among the foreign population.

'Pagliacci' Tonight

The first performance of "I Pagliacci" by the local grand opera singers in their present season will take place at the Olympic Theater this evening, and, from the final rehearsal, should prove as great success with the music lovers as have the preceding pieces. Mr. L. de Lucs's ballet, "Pierrot's Dream," also has its first appearance tonight. The program is to be repeated on January 26 and again on January 31.

Rifle Association Meetings

Members of the Shanghai Rifle Association held their annual general meeting and a special general meeting in the Town Hall club rooms yesterday afternoon, the special meeting being called for the purpose of amending the constitution to exclude enemy subjects from membership.

Mr. W. J. Monk, chairman of the committee, presided over the meeting and read the report of the past year's activities and finances, which was unanimously accepted. The following were elected to form the Committee for 1918: Messrs. W. J. Monk, A. C. Crighton, O. L. Ilbert, R. K. Hykes, W. T. Rose, and Dr. S. A. Ransom, who is expected back from the States. Mr. A. M. Collaco was unanimously re-elected secretary and treasurer. Votes of thanks were accorded Major T. E. Trueman for granting range facilities and the Boy Scouts Association for its services in providing scorers on the range.

The amendment to the constitution, proposed by Mr. Snow and seconded by Mr. Monk, reads as follows:

"Membership shall be restricted to members of the Defence Forces of Shanghai and such others as may be specially approved of by the Committee, but no German, Austro-Hungarian, Turkish or Bulgarian subject shall be admitted to membership."

Regarding it, Mr. Monk said that it had been in the minds of some of the committee for some time but was not brought forward until after America had ceased to be a neutral and had entered the war, thus making it possible of expression. When it was first broached, last April, there were only two enemy subjects on the rolls, these being Germans who were interned in Japan. Since they had not paid any dues for some time the Association was justified in striking them from the rolls. The amendment was unanimously carried. It now must receive the sanction of the Municipal Council.

There was some discussion as to the award of the N. R. A. Medal, it being put forward by Mr. Rose that it should go to the man making highest score, irrespective of whether he had won it before. The matter was left to the Committee to decide.

Arabs Force Turks To Yield Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

The Arab forces have carried out successful operations since January 1 in the neighborhood of Maan. They have occupied the strong position of Abu Lissal and also Maghaira and compelled the Turks to evacuate the Forest of High, which is a serious blow to the fuel supply of the Medina railway.

After an engagement which lasted for two days northwards of Maan the Arabs occupied Jauf-ed-Derwish. They killed 30 of the enemy and captured 200 and one field-gun.

British aeroplanes have bombed Maan three times recently.

Give Up Search For Victims Of Poochi

Work for the recovery of the bodies of the victims of the ill-fated Poochi by expert divers has been abandoned.

More than five feet of mud has accumulated in the rooms of the wrecked vessel, according to statements by the divers, saying that this condition renders the work impossible. They were ordered yesterday to make a final effort to recover something. Several articles were brought up and sent to the office of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., but no body was recovered.

One more body, however, was recovered by a junk employed by the Wenchow Guild yesterday.

COL. REPINGTON RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—Colonel Repington has resigned the post of Military Correspondent of the Times.

LA FOLLETTE ACCUSED

Washington, January 8.—The National Defense Society has filed formal charges against Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, accusing him of disloyalty and seditious activities. After bringing a bill of particulars, the Society calls upon the Senate to expel the Winconsin legislator.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN AFRICA ACCUSED

Captured Officer Complains His Men Act Badly Though Well Treated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—An official despatch from East Africa reports:

We are in contact with the enemy fifty miles southwestward of Port Amelia.

Our Nyasaland column has occupied Luvambula Boma.

Floods are hastening the withdrawal of the enemy northwards.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters in East Africa states that in a captured letter a German officer who is a prisoner of war in Egypt, speaking of 300 Germans who were taken prisoners in East Africa and are now interned in Egypt, says:

"Our life is quite bearable here. The food is good. Forty per cent of our men are occupied in gardening but they don't overwork themselves and in my opinion it does them good.

"Our men behave very badly. They squabble, fight, are rowdy and do everything to be disagreeable. Sometimes one is quite ashamed to think what a bad lot they are. They are not soldiers but only a collected herd. They are always rowdy and jostling the English Tommies, who behave so quietly and decently that I should never have expected such behavior. The English soldiers have never been brutal yet. I know how often it happened on our side."

Handicap Lottery Today

A selling lottery on the Paper Hunt Handicap will be held, by permission of the Stewards, in the reading room of the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. today. Thirty per cent of the proceeds are to go to the Mesopotamia Comforts Fund.

AIR RAIDS IN PALESTINE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—An official despatch from Palestine reports: There have been successful patrol actions in the area near the coast, as a result of which we have taken some prisoners.

Our aeroplanes have raided the enemy camps and stores near the railway-station two miles westward of Samaria. We drove down one enemy machine. One of ours was compelled to land in the enemy lines but was destroyed before capture.

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Donations received from December 22, 1917 to date:

		$.	Tls.
Dec. 28	British Flower Shop (4th contribution)	200.00	
,, 29	Italian War Relief Committee £125.— ...	90.00	10.00
Jan. 11	Miss Jean Taylor	25.00	
,, 12	Cav. E. Denegri	50.00	
,, 14	Sig. T. Theodoro (2 years subscription)	2.00	
,, 22	Sig. P. Pezzini —Swatow—	10.00	
,, 23	Italian War Relief Committee	218.00	5.00
		$595.00 @ 71.8 =	427.21
	Total received	£125.—.—	Tls. 442.21

Remitted to Head Quarters in Rome through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:

1 D/D on London of	.....	£125.—.—	
1 ,,	do.	60.10.10 @ 4/5 1/8 =	Tls.273.51
1 ,,	do.	35.11. 8 @ 4/2 5/8 = ,,	168.70
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Shanghai, January 23, 1918.

Il Delegato

M. Denegri.

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LUX makes the water soft. These wee satin-smooth flakes of the purest essence of soap dissolve absolutely in hot water so that not the tiniest particle of soap can remain to clog the pores. Try it to-night.

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Westminster Tobacco Company, Ltd. LONDON

They are not ordinary "Virginia Cigarettes"— they are "Recess"

Cigarettes—

Terauchi Warns Russia Japan Is Ready To Act

(Continued from Page 1)

formation, the internal disorder in Russia is gradually spreading to her possessions in Eastern Asia, to the possible menace of the peace of the Far East, the preservation of which is the leading feature of our national policy. Japan holds herself responsible for the maintenance of peace in this part of the world. Consequently in the event of that peace being endangered, to the inevitable detriment of our interests, the Government of Japan will not hesitate for a moment to take proper measures."

The Premier said that the Budget for the coming fiscal year provided for the improvement of national defence, both of the Army and Navy, necessitating increased taxation.

At the same time provision has been made for natural and necessary industrial and educational advancements and improvements in the systems of communications.

In conclusion Count Terauchi said that in view of the war situation in Europe and the conditions in Eastern Asia he hoped that the Diet would recognise the sincerity with which he is endeavoring to carry out the national policy of Japan and to give careful consideration and render impartial judgment upon the measures introduced by the Government.

Baron Motono Speaks

Following the Premier, Baron Motono, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an address to both Houses, said:

"The great war which has bathed Europe in blood during the last three years continues its grievous course and it would seem difficult to predict its end.

"The valiant sea and land forces of all the friendly Allied Powers have fought throughout these long years in the midst of sufferings of every kind, with a superb courage and unalterable confidence which calls for the admiration and esteem of the entire world.

"Japan, faithful to her international engagements, has made every effort to aid her Allies to secure the objects of the war and has co-operated with every possible means, military and naval. I am happy to be able to state that the co-operation of Japan has been highly appreciated by the peoples and Governments of our Allies.

"Our Alliance with Great Britain has always been the fundamental basis of our foreign policies. It was, above all things, the reason why Japan participated in this war and, since then, Japan has spared no effort to assist her Ally. It is an undeniable fact that the relations existing between our two countries have become more firmly cemented and more intimate. We are unable to foresee now what may be the situation in the world after the war, but it is certain that, while the common interests of Japan and England in Asia exist, the Governments and peoples of the two nations understand more and more the necessity of the Alliance and I am firmly convinced that this should be the guiding principle of our nation.

Won't Interfere In China

"With regard to our policies towards China I declare that the Japanese Government has no intention to interfere or to take sides in the internal political dissensions of China. The Japanese Government will maintain good relations with the stable Government of China without regard to party or faction. Such stable Government will always have our assistance and recognition so long as the attitude and policies of that Government are compatible with the interests of our country.

"Since this statement was first made the Government has scrupulously followed the course outlined and we are now able to greatly felicitate ourselves upon the appreciable improvement in the relations resulting from that course.

"I particularly desire to speak of one thing; namely, the decision of our neighbor to declare war against Germany in 1917. An increase in the power of Germany is a very great menace to the security of the Far East. All the Powers having large interests bordering on the Pacific recognise this danger and it was for this reason that Japan forced Germany from Tsingtau.

"China recognised that her interests marched with ours and I wish now, with you, Gentlemen, to extend our heartiest congratulations to China for her wise step in deciding to place herself resolutely in the camp of the Allies.

"The Chinese Government expressed a desire to increase the Customs Tariff, suspend payments of the indemnity and also modify certain conditions. Japan, therefore, in accord with all the interested Powers, wishing to show her sympathy with China and to recognise her just demands, acceded to these requests. The question of the increase of the Customs Tariff requiring careful regulation, a Conference of Delegates of the Powers interested is now gathered in Shanghai for the discussion of details. The Government will convey the results of the Conference as soon as possible.

Accord With America

"Last year the Government sent a Special Mission to America for the purpose of conveying our sincere felicitations and at the same time to consult regarding the co-operation of the two countries in the war in Europe. The members of that Mission exchanged frank views with the American authorities, resulting in the establishment of full mutual accord with regard to military co-operation.

"Profiting by this opportunity, the question of China was made the subject of full and frank discussion. Being convinced of the sincerity of our determination to maintain and safeguard the independence of China and the integrity of Chinese territory, the American Government gave recognition to Japan's special position with regard to China. Official notes were exchanged between the two Governments on the subject. Japan and America may well feel gratification at this outcome of the negotiations because it demonstrates that their relations, which were already cordial, have been more closely cemented. For some time there had existed a certain doubt in America with regard to Japan's intentions towards China, while at the same time it is a fact which has been clearly proved that the intrigues and underhand methods of our enemies conspired to create an antagonism between the two nations. It is the inestimable result obtained by our mission that it has been able to convince the people of the United States of the true sentiments of Japan and thus dissipate all misunderstandings."

"I desire to express the profound gratitude of the nation and Government of Japan for the reception and treatment so spontaneously and warmly extended by the American Government to our Mission.

Policy Toward Russia

"With regard to Russia events have followed each other quickly. The Government which is at present in power has already concluded an armistice with our enemies and appears to be on the point of signing a separate peace. The information reaching us with regard to those negotiations is more or less contradictory and we are unable to secure definite information but it will be necessary to exercise extreme prudence in considering the measures which we may be called upon to take.

"I am unable to say whether the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk will reach a definite conclusion but, in view of the friendly relations hitherto existing between Japan and Russia, the Japanese Government earnestly hopes that the Russian nation will be able to establish a strong and stable Government without prejudice to the interests of their Allies or the honor and prestige of Russia.

"In this connection the enemy Powers have frequently attempted by indirect means to draw the Entente Powers into pourparlers, but it is necessary to regard with much circumspection supposed soi-disant proffers of peace from our enemies. We know from the declarations of our friends and Allies what they consider the bases of future peace. These differ appreciably from those we know to be the objects of our enemies. We must then conclude that so long as their views are thus widely apart there is little hope of peace in the near future.

Position On Peace

"Nevertheless I desire to show you the position of the Imperial Government regarding peace. You know that by the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance the two countries reciprocally engaged not to conclude a separate peace. At the outset Japan adhered to the Declaration of London of September 5, 1914, which obliges the signatory Powers and those which may hereafter adhere to the Declaration to make peace only in common and to consult the one with the other upon the conditions proposed by our enemies. Not only has Japan not yet received, up to this date, any proposition from any Allied Power whatsoever concerning the conditions of peace, but we do not believe the time has yet come definitely to take up such negotiations.

"Japan at present is continuing to exert every effort to co-operate. It is entirely superfluous to declare that Japan will continue loyally to support her Allies with every assistance materially possible. This would be merely honorably carrying out our duties and obligations loyally towards our Allies.

"Gentlemen, the responsibility for the maintenance of the security of the Far East lies entirely with Japan. It is proper that we should not hesitate at a moment's notice to take what steps may be necessary in the event of our security being menaced. I will add that in order to assure lasting peace in the future we are firmly convinced that Japan must not recoil from any sacrifice she is called upon to make."

Much Interest In Session

Much interest was taken in the opening of the regular session of the Diet, especially in the speeches of the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The galleries of the House were well filled, among the diplomats present being Mr. Morris, the American Ambassador, and Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to China.

Following Baron Motono's speech, there were a number of interpellations indicating the trend of the Opposition, the lengthiest being made by Mr. Yukio Ozaki, formerly Minister of Justice, who inquired why, when the statesmen of the Allies are declaring their determination to break the militarism of Germany, the Terauchi Ministry upheld the militarists in China? Why British and American warships had been sent to Vladivostok, indicating a possible lack of reliance on Japan and misunderstandings with England and America regarding the agreement for the defense of the Far East? And what was Japan doing for Russia?

Mr. Ozaki said that the Government's advice to China to participate in the war constituted interference and caused disturbances and, furthermore, Japan's Armament Loan was intended to encourage Tuan Chi-jui.

Baron Motono replied in general terms. He assured the House that there was no reason to fear differences of opinion between Japan, England and America and, otherwise, he had nothing to add to his speech. Certainly he did not believe that Japan's advice to China constituted interference or caused disturbances.

The proceedings produced no excitement.

Warning To Shippers Who Use Cotton Waste In Packing Their Goods

The American Consulate General, Shanghai, has received notice to the effect that shippers should refrain from using cotton waste containing seeds in the packing of crockery, porcelain, etc., for shipment from China to the United States, owing to the fact that such material is dangerous because of the possibility of its carrying pink bollworm larvae in the contained cotton seeds. The American authorities feel that unless the practice of packing articles of the above mentioned material in cotton waste containing seeds is stopped, it will be necessary to refuse entry of articles so packed or require their disinfection as a condition of entry.

Cotton samples should not be sent in the same packages with other merchandise, but should be packed separately and should be plainly marked "Cotton Samples." The samples should also be listed on the ship's manifest as "Cotton Samples" so that upon arrival at the port of entry the inspector of the board may be advised of their presence in the ship's cargo.

Any attempt to enter cotton samples under any other designation than "cotton," or cotton packed in the same container with other material, may lead to the necessity of revoking permits authorising the importation of cotton from the foreign shipper failing or refusing to comply with these instructions.

He turned night into day —Edison.

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Choose now. Lengthen your life. Come where a royal welcome awaits you.

Inquire of your local ticket office for rates and write for further information to Herbert Cuthbert, Secretary, Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, L. C. Smith Building, Seattle, U. S. A.

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Will contain a complete Directory of Firms and Personnel, the principal Chinese Firms, Government and Municipal officials, Consulates, Public and Private Schools, Missions and Members, Clubs and other Associations and an alphabetical list of Foreign Residents.

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Amoy, Antung, Canton, Changchun, Changsha, Chefoo, Chingkiang, Chinwangtao, Chungking, Dairen, Hangchow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ichang, Kiukiang, Lungkow, Macao, Manila, Moukden, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, Soochow, Tientsin, Tongku, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Wuhu,

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A Trade Directory of the Principal Centres, a Commercial Gazetteer of China and an Abridged History and General Trade Report of China and a Description and Trade Report of each City.

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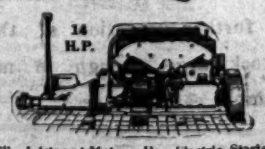
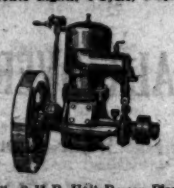


14 H.P.

Caille Aristocrat Motor. Has Electric Starter and Electric Lights. 4-Cycle, 4-Cylinder



Caille 8 H.P. Unit Power Plant Reversing Gear on Same Bed as Engine

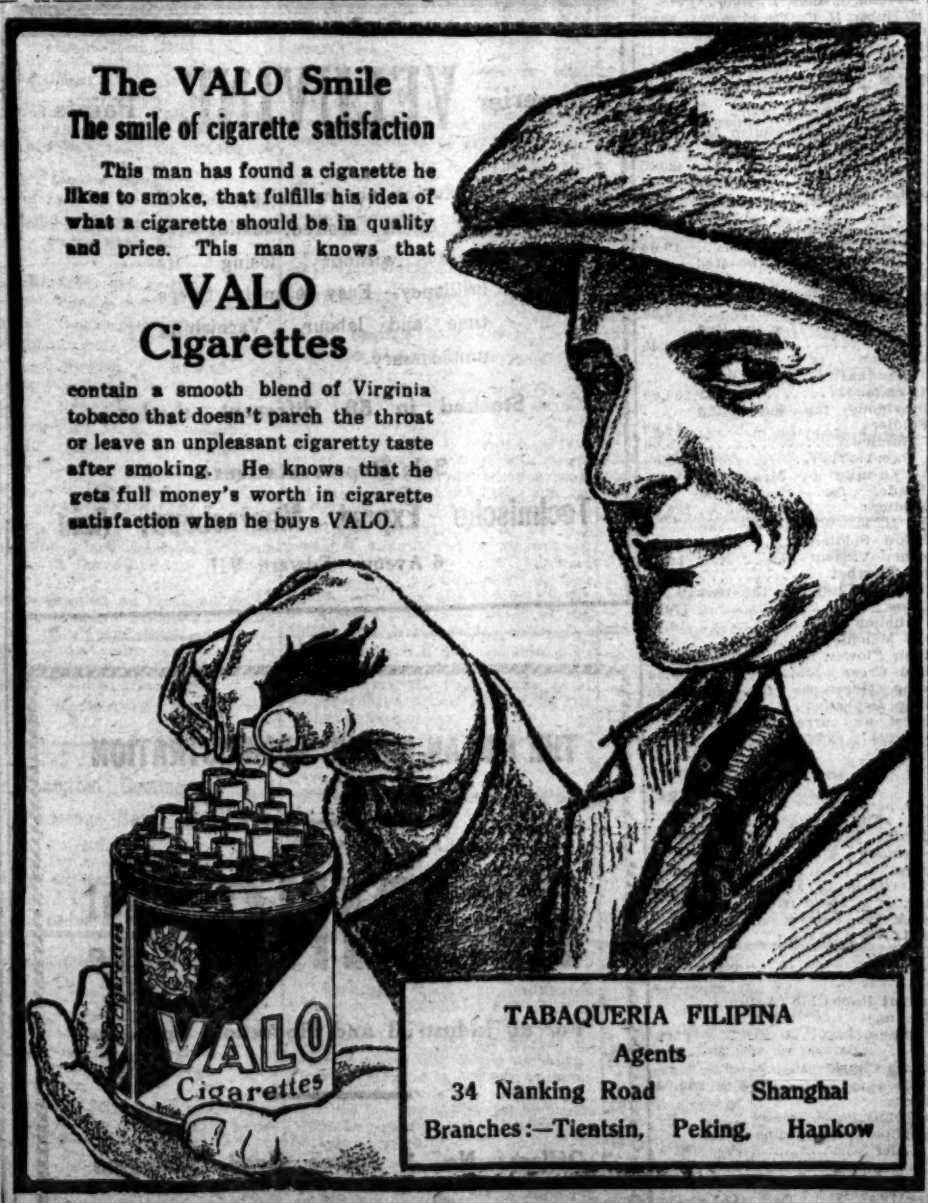
The VALO Smile

The smile of cigarette satisfaction

This man has found a cigarette he likes to smoke, that fulfills his idea of what a cigarette should be in quality and price. This man knows that

VALO Cigarettes

contain a smooth blend of Virginia tobacco that doesn't parch the throat or leave an unpleasant cigaretty taste after smoking. He knows that he gets full money's worth in cigarette satisfaction when he buys VALO.



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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$565 B.
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 350
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 295 B.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$265
War Eastern ns. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$125 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shelf"	112
Shanghai Tug (c)	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 41 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¼ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.50
Raub	Tls. 2.40 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 126 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 14 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 67 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 97½ Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 68 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 5
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 56
Cottons Mills	
Ewo	Tls. 170 S.
Ewo Pref	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 90
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 B.
Oriental	Tls. 45
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 122 B.
Sung Tai	Tls. 14½ Sa.
Yangtsepoo	Tls. 8. B.
Yangtsepoo Pref	Tls. 95 S.
Industrials	
Bulter Tile	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 90 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.60 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 14½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½
Weeks	Tls. 13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9 B.
Amberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 28
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.12½ Sa
Chempedak	Tls. 10½
Cheng	Tls. 2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 9¼ S.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 5.40 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 6½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16½ B.
Padang	Tls. 12
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekop	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.30 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 S.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4¾
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.70
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 75 cts.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.97½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 17½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¾
Xiangbe	Tls. 4.65 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 8¼ S.
S'hai Elec and Asb	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 75 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 190 S.

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Shanghai, January 23, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 103½=Tls.	96.38
@ 72.3=Mex.	$133.30
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls.	72.00
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	270
Bar Silver Tls.	43½
Copper Cash per tael	1760
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/2½d.=Tls.	4.75
exch. @ 72.3=Mex.	$6.57
Peking Bar Tls.	270
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	43½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.35
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $4.76⅛
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/2½
London	Demand	4/2⅜
India	T.T.	285
Paris	T.T.	574
Paris	Demand	575
New York	T.T.	100½
New York	Demand	100½
Hongkong	T.T.	69⅜
Japan	T.T.	51½
Batavia	T.T.	227½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/4½d.
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/4⅝d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	4/5d.
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/5⅛d.
Paris	4 m/s.	302
New York	L/C.	104
New York	D/P.	104⅜

Customs House Exchange Rates For January

Hk. Tls.	4.93 @	4/4⅜	$1
"	1 @ 599 =	Francs	6.07
"	1 No quotation	Marks	†5.44
"	0.86 @ 194⅜	Gold	$1
"	1 @ 49⅛	Yen	2.35
"	1 @ 15	Rupees	2.67
"	1 @ 1,150	Roubles	12.91
"	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 23, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.25
Chemors Tls. 1.12½
Semambus Tls. 1.10

Unofficial

Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 3.05
Telephones Tls. 76.00
Almas Tls. 9.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.80
Repah Tls. 0.92½

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 23, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Weeks @ Tls. 14.00 cash
Anglo Javas @ Tls. 8.80 cash
Gulas @ Tls. 6.50 cash

BAR SILVER.

Reuter's Service

London, Jan. 21.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 44¼d.

Larger offerings weakness China exchange.

Previous Quotation, London, Jan. 19:—

Bar Silver Spot: 44⅝d. Quiet.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 23 years.

192 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

French War Fund

Subscriptions for November, 1917

	$
L. Ardain, H. Bourboulon, G. Lion, R. Fano, $100 each.	400.00
A. Wilden	65.00
L. Basset, L. Lion, A. Muguet, S. Somekh, Mission du Kiangnan, H. C. Zimmermann (December), Mr. and Mrs. Maybon, Du Pac de Marsoulies, J. Thesmar, $50 each	450.00
Ch. Jesson, L. Marthoud, M. Broelemann, $40 each	120.00
Famille Bard, L. Selle, $30 each	60.00
Mr. and Mrs. Brand, Sennet, Ulimann & Co., Industrial Mission Depot, G. Laferriere, A. Vogel, $25 each.	150.00
A. Fabre, J. Gaillard, P. Servanin, J. Grenard, R. Spunt, Duplessis, Labansat, $20 each	140.00
Le Carduner, Kotsomitis, Monbaron, $15 each	45.00
P. Legendre, R. Tillot, J. Fadat, E. Lattray, E. Traissac, Alfonsi, A. Le Goff, J. B. Maubec, J. Vittori, J. A. David, G. Francois, G. Poirier (December), Tardiveau, Bibe, Roy, Rhein, Keylock Pratt and Hobbs, Y. Doigorouckoff, N.E.B. Ezra, A. Kessisoglou, H. Kessissoglou, D. Katemopoulous, Mr. and Mrs. V. Meyer, A. Jost, G. Muller, M. J. Nathan, P. Wilhelm, Brun, S. Jastrzembsky, Mrs. E. Widler, Matheo Beraha, J. Huet, Petit Danois, G. Rheims, $10 each	340.00
L. Henry, J. Chanudet, $6 each	12.00
S. Bouchara, E. Allemand, Froquais, Y. Briand, F. Colomb, J. Thalamot, C. Le Put, Sarthou, E. Gaia, F. Vittori, A. Surand, E. Dupuis, Legeret, Georges, L. Rini, P. Lambinet, Forhon, Cavadias, Schulmann, E. Widler, Hourcade, Kammerling, D. Chelmis, E. Schoch, G. Sabattie, H. Richer, Dubest, Giffard Lozachmeur, H. Dupont, $5 each	150.00
V. Teste	4.00
International Collection Agency, N. H. Isaacs, $3 each	6.00
Guiglia	2.00
1 anonymous subscription	100.00
1 " "	75.00
3 anonymous subscriptions $50 each	150.00
1 anonymous Subscription	40.00
1 " "	25.00
2 anonymous subscriptions $10 each	20.00
6 anonymous subscriptions $10 each	60.00
12 anonymous subscriptions $5 each	60.00
2 anonymous subscriptions $3 each	6.00
1 anonymous subscription	1.00
	$2,511.00

	Tls.
Joseph Bros	100.00
Missions Etrangeres, Mission des Lazaristes, Tls. 50 each	100.00
R. E. Kadoorie (November & December)	50.00
E. P. Nova	20.00
J. B. Audigier	15.00
L. Berthon, J. Gillis, M. Myers, E. Huber, R. F., Tls. 10 each	50.00
Mme. S. Audigier, L. Baillif, L. Dupuis, C. Vidal, Gabrielli, Y. Lamaur, A. Latour, H. Loisel, Fourricot, Grunberg, Tls. 5 each	50.00
1 Anonymous subscription	25.00
1 Anonymous subscription	10.00
	Tls. 420.00

Special Donations

	$
Jeannette and Lulu Donnart, for the War Orphans	10.00
W. M. Hayes, for the Red Cross	15.00
Mlle Suzanne Salles, for the Blind Soldiers	20.00
Mr. W. A. C., for the Red Cross	20.00
Exhibition of the film "Shanghai in a Looking Glass"	1,200.00
Anonymous for the Blind Soldiers	10.00
L. Guidice	15.00
G. P.	2.00
Ko Yu-tang by Mr. de la Prade, for the Blind Soldiers	100.00
Miss D. E. Wolfe, for the Blind Soldiers	20.00
Brother Vincent	10.00
Alex. Berthet	20.00
American Club, for the Red Cross	170.55
G. Rheims	10.00
J. E. Melchior	5.00
British Flower Shop, for the Red Cross	200.00
Father Christmas for the War Orphans	120.00
Interest on current account 31/12/17 (5%)	141.57
	$2,089.12

	Tls.
Bukel Toh Alang Rubber Estates Limited	200.00
Anonymous for the Red Cross	250.00
E. H. Gilson	100.00
Result of a mean trick	153.57
Interest on current account 31/12/17 (5%)	20.06
	Tls. 723.63

Shanghai Race Club (Autumn Meeting) for the War Orphans	£250
Madame Charles M. Joyce	Frs. 200.00

Sent to:

Orphelins de la Guerre	£250
Adoption des Orphelins de la Mer	Frs. 200.00
Commandant Mallet, 16e Colonial, Tientsin	$100.00

$646.57 at 71.8=Tls: 464.24+Tls. 115.91=Tls: 580.15 at Frs: 5.92=Frs: 3,434.45 for which cheques have been sent direct to Hopital Auxiliaire 33 Lyon Frs: 1,716.40.

To Hopital H. F. 189 bis, Lyon Frs: 1,718.05.

$3,853.55 at 71.8=Tls: 2,766.83+Tls: 1,027.72=Tls: 3,794.55 at Frs: 5.92=Frs 22,463.70, for which the Head Office of the Banque de l'Indo Chine, in France, has been instructed to make the following payments.

	Frs.
Orphelins de la Guerre	1,557.20
Croix Rouge Francaise	3,917.25
Invalides de la Guerre	1,305.20
Amis du Soldat Aveugle	2,443.75
Oeuvre du Soldat au Front (T.C.F.)	1,517.70
Oeuvre du Soldat Ardennais	572.10
Paroisse de l'Aisne	572.10
Aide et Assistance Coloniale	1,254.35
Souvenir de la France a ses Marins	1,716.40
Corps Expeditionnaire d'Orient	1,144.25
Coordination des secours volontaires en faveur des soldats (Bains-Douches)	1,144.25
Hopital Auxiliaire de Sceaux	170.90
Vestiaire du 16e Arrondissement	1,716.40
Comite Erckmann Chatrian	1,144.25
Protection du Reforme No. 2	1,716.40
Oeuvre des Masseurs Aveugles de la Guerre.	572.10
Total Frs:	22,463.70

P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee.

Over Seas Aircraft Fund

	Tls.
Balance as per List of Jan. 15	124.94
C. M. Joyce $25	
R. F. C. Master 50	
$75 (at 71.8)	53.85
J. Spunt & Co.	100.00
Balance in hand Tls.	278.79

H. H. Read,
Hon. Treas.
4 Av. Edouard VII.

Fly Trap Fund

	Tls.
Balance as per List of Jan. 12.	2,021.61
E. E. Parsons $ 5	
C. M. Bain 50	
E. E. Shamoon 25	
12 o'clock Gun 1	
R. D. Young 50	
Jim 10	
That Gun again 1	
A Bet 50	
$192 (var. exch.)	137.78
John James	20.00
Interest on Bank Account	11.14
J. Spunt & Co.	50.00
Tls.	2,240.53
Less paid for 800 traps	1,606.73
Balance in hand Tls.	633.80

A shipment of 300 traps goes forward to England this week, and 250 more next week, leaving 250 to complete the 1,000 asked for by the Red Cross. The Bombay branch of the Red Cross has also asked for 300 and it will be remembered that Egypt asked for 1,000, of which 250 have been already shipped. It will thus be seen that about $2,500 is required to satisfy present demands.

H. H. Read,
Hon. Treas.
4 Av. Edouard VII.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their report for week ending January 23:—

Exchange:—The London price of Silver at 43⅝d. is 1d. lower than last week and both London and New York markets are quoted easy. Our local rate for T/T on London, influenced by a good general demand augmented by large buying by local Gold dealers shows a drop of 2d. to 4/2½, at which the market closes steady for early, with a premium of ⅛d. available for January—and easy for forward delivery. The Gold dealers have now a large amount of T/T on London to resell for February—but if the easiness continues in silver, will probably carry it over to further forward delivery. Our local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 24,994,000 is about Tls. 500,000 higher than last week and we understand the stock will be increased to about Tls. 27,000,000 before the end of February.

The stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at $16,990,000 is $260,000 lower than last week.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, Jan. 21.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Goodmiddling Americans	23.78d.
March	22.89d.
May	22.51d.

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. in their report for week ending January 24, write as follows:—

China Cotton.—Since our last circular was issued one may state that hardly any perceptible changes have taken place whereby our market could have been affected either bullishly or bearishly and such an aspect of our market conditions at this time may be attributable more or less to the fast approaching Chinese New Year holidays.

The movements from the interior marts are becoming very sluggish and there appears to be a certain feeling among the farmers toward withholding their stocks and await developments that may transpire after the New Year holidays, evidently anticipating more favorable prices than those ruling now. Tone of the market, Steady.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, Jan. 21.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 4d. Value.
April to June: 2s. 5d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Flat.

Previous Quotation, London, Jan. 19:—

Spot: 2s. 4⅛d. Buyers.
April to June: 2s. 5⅛d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

KODAK FILMS

Get them from us, who make a speciality of this line.

Burr 2 Broadway

Superior VELUVINE Paints

Producing an enamel surface of any colour desired, lasting for years without losing its brilliancy. Easy to apply. Saves time and labour. Varnishing unnecessary.

Stocked in 50 different shades

Sole Representatives:

Technische Export Maatschappy Azie

6 Avenue Edward VII

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

News Brevities

Captain C. N. Davis, Medical Staff, S.V.C., is granted six months' leave from May 11, according to this week's Municipal Gazette.

* * *

A repetition of the British Official War Films and variety performance is announced to take place under the patronage of the Shanghai Volunteers at the Olympic Theater, February 7. On February 9 at 3 p.m. there will be a special matinee for children under the patronage of the Shanghai schools. Booking is now open at Moutrie's.

* * *

The members of University of California Association of Shanghai will hold a reunion tea in honor of some California men, who are in town in connection with the Tariff Revision Commission, at the Carlton Cafe at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Julean Arnold will address the gathering. All U. C. men and women are invited.

* * *

At the special request of the Committee of the Sunday Service League, Judge Charles S. Lobingier will give his address on "Jerusalem delivered" at the service in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road, this coming Sunday afternoon at five o'clock. This address was delivered at the American Song Service on January 13 and it was felt by all who had the pleasure of listening to it that another opportunity should be given the Shanghai public of hearing so able a presentation of the subject. The meeting Sunday afternoon is open to all foreigners and to any English speaking members of the Young Men's Christian Association.

* * *

A Chinese was given six months' imprisonment for the unlawful possession of arms at the Mixed Court yesterday. The man was offering a revolver for sale in a teashop.

* * *

Five years' imprisonment and expulsion was the sentence imposed in the Mixed Court yesterday on each of the three Chinese charged with kidnapping of a boy. The case was discovered when two of the accused were heard talking about the sale of the child on a street corner and they were overheard by a Chinese detective.

* * *

Mr. B. G. Tours, the British Consul at Ichang, has been transferred to Amoy. He is now in Shanghai and will leave for Amoy today.

* * *

Sir Everard Fraser will preside at the annual prize distribution of the Anglo-Chinese School, 90 Range Road, to be held Friday afternoon.

* * *

On account of the inability of some of the delegates to attend, the meeting of the International Tariff Revision Commission called for yesterday afternoon was postponed indefinitely.

* * *

The enemy subjects interned in Nantao have all been vaccinated by the doctor at the internment camp, according to a note sent by Commissioner of Foreign Affairs F. M. Sah to the Dutch Consul-General.

* * *

One Chinese was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and another to nine months in the Mixed Court yesterday for stealing lengths of chain from the Bund foreshore.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as recorded in the order books for the week ending January 19:

Police Force.—The following promotions are authorised from January 1:—

To be 1st Class Sergeant.—
W. Sparke.

To be 2nd Class Sergeants.—
W. Champney.
G. Sadler.
C. W. Higgs.
F. C. Bridger.
P. Keane.
D. Ginnane.

Health Department.—Four months' leave is granted, under medical certificate, to Chief Inspector C. Hill, from January 22.

Miss A. M. L. Nicholls is appointed Nurse for three months from January 1.

Nurse M. I. Drake and Assistant Nurse O. M. Randall are permitted to terminate their services on March 8 and April 11, respectively.

The service of Probationer Nurse M. Hutchison terminated on Jan. 15.

Educational Department.—Miss E. H. Astill, Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Girls, is permitted to terminate her service on March 31.

The appointment of Miss M. L. Barbor, Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Chinese, is confirmed under agreement from Jan. 1.

Chinese Troops Stop Japanese Steamer

A Japanese steamer was stopped and searched by Northern troops Tuesday near Kienli on the Upper Yangtsze, according to a Hankow telegram. While the search was on, a Japanese gunboat intervened and protested against the act. The incident concluded with an apology from the commander of the brigade in person to the Japanese commander.

Two hundred pairs of hands to make a pair

WALK-OVER SHOES

Each pair of hands is controlled by a brain. Brain and hand trained to making shoes to fit—to putting first-day-satisfaction into WALK-OVER shoes—that is the service the Walk-Over factories give you.

Walk-Over Shoe Stores everywhere offer you a further extension of that service. We carry stock large enough to make a satisfactory fit a simple easy matter.

Come in and let us prove our statements.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"The House of Service"

17 NANKING ROAD

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des-Paye-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according ta arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STAEB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce e de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principa cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI.
G. CARRERE.
Managers for China Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..... H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund... H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG.
Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ... $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Kaifeng, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kalfung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Fengchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Soochow, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dairy	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Peking	Rangoon
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... $ 300,000.00
Reserve ..... $ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a spec ality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Hankow	Russia
Bombay	Hongkong	San Francico
Caballeros	Kobe	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	London	San Pedro de,
Canton	Macoris	Santiago de los
Caracas	Manila	Shanghai
Cebu	Medellin	Singapore
Colon	Moscow	Tientsin
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Panama	Yokohama
	Peking	

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange; issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted o approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up). Yen 18,750,000
Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000
Deposits ..... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit. Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

行銀學中 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
141, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
W. D. ZAH, Sub-Manager.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
		Hwahtah	1151	Chi.		USA
		Hwanhloe	1154	Chi.		USA
Dec 15	Portland	Adeline Smith	1243	Am.	R. D. Co.	KND
Jan 15	Tacoma	Grayson	1913	Am.	S. A. T Co.	S H
Dec 2	Chinwangtao	Kwanjah	371	Chi.	K. M. A.	B p
Nov 4	Swatow	Hwahjan	769	Chi.		KND
Nov 4	Amoy	Hwahkua	2115	Chi.	M. B. Co.	YPD
Jan 8		Hwahting	2657	Chi.	BG K	BV
Jan 18	Japan	Hwahyih	3318	Chi.	Satoh Shokai	O p
Jan 5	Foochow	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	OD
Jan 19	Foochow	Hsinchi	1885	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Jan 8	Wenchow	Kwangchi	814	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	YTPDW
Jan 21	Hongkong	Kwangtse	1268	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYB
Jan 2	Japan	Kumano maru	8147	Jap	N.Y.K.	WBW
Jan 2	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 1	Hankow	Ningshao	282	Chi.	N.S. Co.	NSW
Dec 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Den.	G.N.T. Co	S p
Dec 12	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.N.T. Co.	ODW
Jan 19	Japan	Shinyi maru	1334	Jap.	N. Y. K. Co.	HYPW
Jan 21	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	C PW
Jan 21	Hankow	Tsesangtah	476	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.	CKPW
Jan 21	Swatow	Woosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
RVIII	..	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	
ODW	Apr. ..		D de Larree	Fr g-b:	..	..	..	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Curise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
MMB	Dec. 17	do	Quiros	Am g-b	..	..	..	
7ip	Dec. 17	Cruise	Sulmda	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
P&OB	Nov. 16	Curise	Villalobas	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	Clarke
p	..	do	Uji	Jap g-b	..	..	..	

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for January 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th

Star engagement of

BONNY AND FREEMAN
BONNY AND FREEMAN

"The Pair with the Twinkling Feet." American singers and exponents of Modern and Eccentric Dancing

WINNERS OF IMPORTANT DANCING CONTESTS.

Pathe's fine Four-Part Drama
"THE SONG OF FIRE"
With Mlle. Robinne, the great artiste in the leading part.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES

"OVER THE FENCE"
A Lonesome Luke Comedy, equal to "Charlie Chaplin" for laughter.

MATINEE, Saturday 4 p.m.
"THE RECOIL" 5 Parts.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE RINK"

MATINEE, Sunday 3 p.m.
"THE FATAL RING"
Episodes 13 and 14.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SHOWING

ON

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25th

VALENTINE GRANT

IN

"The Innocent Lie"

IN FIVE PARTS

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road.)

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

LUCILLE LOVE

The loveliest, most popular of all serial stars plays a fascinating role IN THE 12th and 13th EPISODES of the Super-Serial

"The Purple Domino"

It is full of action, mystery, romance and adventure

Showing also the Screaming Comedies

"SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD"
"PETE TRIES THE STAGE"
"THE HELMET OF MARS"

Victoria Theatre

TONIGHT
January 24th

"BEN BLAIR"

FIVE PARTS

GOETHALS NEW JOB

Washington, January 3.—Secretary of War Baker announced today that Major General George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama canal, has been appointed assistant adjutant general and designated Director of Transportation and Storage for the War Department.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 25	5.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 29	--	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
Feb 1	--	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
" 5	--	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
" 11	--	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 17	--	Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 24	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 28	10.00	Kobe and Osaka v. M ji	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
" 26		Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 29	noon	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 31		Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb 1	5.00	Nagasaki	Perm	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 2		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 5		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 9	--	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

	London etc.	Sado maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	Liverpool etc.	Kawachi maru	Jap. N.Y.K

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 24	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtsoo	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
" 24	12.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br B. & S.
" 25	10.00	Foochow	Fengtien	Br B. & S.
" 25	6.00	Wenchow	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
" 25	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.Co
" 25	A.M.	Amoy & Hongkong	Kwangtse	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co
" 27	11.00	Swatow	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
" 29	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br B. & S.
" 31		Manila & Hongkong	Suwa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
" 31	D.L	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Feb 1	--	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap. O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 26	5.00	Tsfoussao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 28	5.00	Tsingtao	Iashin maru	Jap.	.M.R.
" 26	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Chin.	Kuelchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	10.00	do do	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 26	5.00	Tsingtao & Dalny	Hakusbin maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 27	--	Dalny & Tsingtao	Kobeku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 30	1.00	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Feb 1	5.00	Vladivostock	Perm	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 3	--	Tsingtao and Dalny	Shoshu maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 24	M.N	Hankow etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 24	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 24	M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 25	D.L.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	M.N	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 26	M.N	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 26	M.N.	do	Krankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 28	M.N	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 29	M.N	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 29	M.N.	do	Sniyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 29	M.N	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	M.N	do	Fenyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 30	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Mid night. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	1868	Br.	B. & S.	UNCW
" 23	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
" 23	Japan	Kasuga maru	4367	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
" 16	Hongkong	Nelcus	6 55	Br.	B. & S.	PWE
" 23	Hankow	Chungking	1511	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
" 23	Hankow	Tatoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 23	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 23	do	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 23	do	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	Wenchow	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 23	Foochow	Hocan	1889	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	1868	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain E. Moakman, will leave on Friday, Jan. 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Jan. 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu Captain F. Carlson, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 3,668 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Thursday, January 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 3,671 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Friday, January 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee M. Capt M. Takeo, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, January 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaicha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, January 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, January 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 24, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY and HONGKONG.—The Steamer Kwangtse, Captain A. P. Sangster, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bnud on Friday, January 25, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGHONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 25, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Captain McIntosh, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 31, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Feb. 1. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kuelchow, Captain C. P. Cole, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 25, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Jan. 27, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TSINGTAO and DAIREN.—The Steamer Shoshu Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Tuesday, February 5, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI INLAND SEA, KOBE, KOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capta K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on Friday, January 25. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agent.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. v. N'SAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila M. Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Feb. 5. Through Bills of Lading are granted for A'can ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Sulyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 16 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-25 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. VENEZUELA	Feb. 2	S.S. ECUADOR	Feb. 9
S.S. ECUADOR	Mar. 2	S.S. COLOMBIA	Mar. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. COLUSA	Feb. 23	S.S. COLUSA	Apl. 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Apl. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-E Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidsu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Feb. 4,	Feb. 5

For Hongkong

		arr.	leave.
"CHICAGO MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. N. Saito,	Jan. 31,	Feb. 1

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Dairen and Tsingtau		arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama,	Jan. 24,	Jan. 25
For Tsingtau and Dairen		arr.	leave.
"SHOSHU MARU"	(1,626 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Feb. 3,	Feb. 5
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao		arr.	leave
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama,	Feb. 3,	Feb. 6

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Manila-Hongkong and Return
TWO WEEKS OR FOUR WEEKS
Manila Carnival Feb. 2nd to 10th.

All information regarding the above trip cheerfully given. At present rates of exchange the round trip fare G.$74.25 is slightly more than Mex. $100. Round trip tickets are good for Six Months and interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail. All persons contemplating making the trip should decide at once and comply with passport regulations.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund,
Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BR ANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 25, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Feb. 12, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Mar 12, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superioraccommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JAN. 29, APR. 13, JUNE 24

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
MAR. 31. JUNE 11
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be ber hed at the Shang hai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 84 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-ounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
SADO MARU	12,500	———	
KAWACHI MARU	12,500	———	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Feb. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 26
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Jan. 29
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Feb. 2
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Feb. 5
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Feb. 9

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 24
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 31

FOR JAPAN

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inadzu,	Jan. 26

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Jan. 26

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Mar. 8

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	Jan. 31
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Feb. 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	———	Feb. 20
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	19,000	———	April 17

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	815	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2208	1310	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1936	1700	730
2356	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1926	1635	718
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612	
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602	
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547	
1133	1506	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221	
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Tsechow dep.	—	1048	936	
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640	
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.	
830	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1313	
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1546	
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311	
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256	
1556	316	—	377	dep. Linchang dep.	—	129	1032	
1818	459	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810	
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.	
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007	
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1955	1446	
1204	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432	
1657	1142	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1645	923	
1843	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	725	

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2240	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsinanfu Branch Line					Linchang-Tsechuang Branch Line						
930	1330	2155	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Linchang a.	810	1410	2100
1630	1455	2235	a. Taianfu d.	528	1128	1855	638	1219	1908	a. Tsechuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

ALLIES ARE READY FOR GERMAN BLOW IN WEST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 21.—A passage in Secretary of War Baker's weekly review of the war states that, while the enemy is busy concentrating his forces for an offensive, the British and French have greatly strengthened their defensive positions, reorganising their tactical arrangements, which were chiefly of an offensive character, and are now prepared for every eventuality.

London, January 21.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: There has been an enemy artillery bombardment westward of Lens.

Our aeroplanes bombed various targets, used their machine-guns against enemy troops in their trenches and brought down one enemy machine. None of ours is missing.

London, January 22, (noon) Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed attempted raids eastward off Ypres.

MALVY TRIAL BEGUN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 20.—The Senate, sitting in the capacity of a High Court, has begun the trial of the ex-Minister, M. Malvy, on a charge of communicating to the enemy French military and diplomatic secrets. This is the beginning of a long series of trials, including that of M. Caillaux.

Man-Power Bill Is Through Committee

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—In the House of Commons today the Man-Power Bill passed through the Committee stage.

DISCUSS U-BOATS' SCOPE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—In the House of Commons today Sir Richard Cooper asked, "How can enemy submarines operate regularly in the Mersey when British submarines cannot operate near enemy ports in the North Sea?"

Mr. T. J. McNamara then replied that the Admiralty was not prepared to admit that British submarines could not operate near enemy ports in the North Sea but he emphasised that conditions in the vicinity of enemy ports are wholly different to those near British ports. The absence of mercantile traffic from the German ports enabled extensive mine-fields to be laid, while the volume of mercantile traffic to British ports necessitated keeping their approaches clear of mines.

Coal Saving Measures In U. S. Satisfactory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 22.—The restriction on the use of coal instituted by Mr. Garfield are operating satisfactorily.

Straits And F.M.S. Aid China Flood Relief

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, January 23.—Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, has received notification that the Strait Settlements and the Federated Malay States have each subscribed £5,000 towards the flood relief fund for North China.

New Allied Meeting To Be Held In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 22.—It is announced that the Premiers and Ministers of War of the Allies will probably meet in Paris shortly.

Germany Is Willing To Stop U-Boat War To Placate America?

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 21.—In the course of a recent lecture Count Reventlow stated that a German Minister in a neutral State has declared that Germany would restrict and even suspend submarinism if America is willing to negotiate.

WANTS WILSON'S TERMS OFFERED TO GERMANY

M. Thomas, French Socialist Leader, Urges Formal Tender Be Made

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 21.—M. Thomas, the Socialist leader, suggests that the Entente should offer the terms laid down by President Wilson to Germany through diplomatic channels.

Cologne Attacks Fatherland Party

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 22.—Cologne is the latest city to join what appears to be a regular popular campaign against the Fatherland Party. At a meeting there on Sunday the hubbub prevented any speeches and the Socialists shouted "Down with Tirpitz. Long live peace."

A meeting at Dortmund was also broken up.

At a meeting in Berlin Admiral von Tirpitz declared: "Great Britain must be forced to recognise us as an equal."

Shipping Items

The L-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The L-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Chinwangtao for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The L-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sungkiang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kweichow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday, January 26.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kenkon Maru left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

Siccawei Weather Report

22.—Misty but fine weather with variable and moderate breezes in our regions. The barometers, after having moderately fallen, rise again during the afternoon all over the continent.

23.—Fine, cold weather. Heavy hoar frost. Barometer still rising.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Cal.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..		..		21.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Kobe maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Amoy and Hongkong			9.30	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtse	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Hsiang and Tsin (Every day)	Train	..			17.00	..	17.00
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Kiangtsen	..	..	15.00	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'ds, U. S. & Europe via U.S.A.		..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	Tenyo maru	..	..	A15.00	..	..	12.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Tenyo maru	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Chin'tao	Kweichow	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Swatow	Fenatien	8.30	9.00	..	..	..	8.00
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Tenyo maru	..	..	..	..	216.00	15.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin		..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, Jan. 26.							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	..	29.00	
Japan Ports	Kasuga maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	17(25)
Swatow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan			9.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
W. H. W., Chefoo and Chin'tao	Kingsing	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo		..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, Jan. 27.							
Swatow	Shengking	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
Monday, Jan. 28.							
Europe via Siberia (Express)	† Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Jan. 30.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	† Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Postal money orders until 12 noon & parcel post until 11 a.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.
D Registeration 7.30 p.m. on previous day. Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SHOE COMPANY

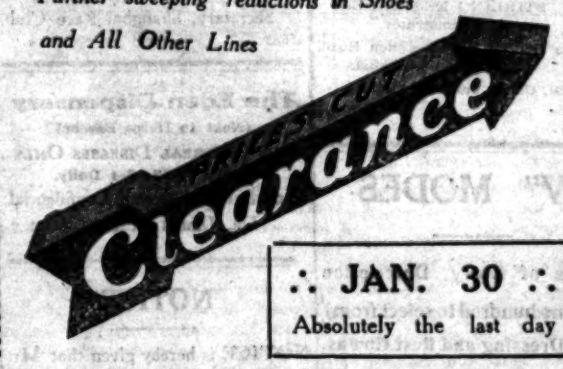
announce the

Last Six Days

of their

CLOSING-OUT SALE

Further sweeping reductions in Shoes and All Other Lines



∴ JAN. 30 ∴

Absolutely the last day

Fill your requirements at about one-quarter of the original prices.

Anglo-American Shoe Co.

21 — Nanking Road — 21

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 8 a.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs. G. B. Ott, and G. Hadley.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. S. S. Wright, and Mrs. A. H. Udson.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru from Japan:—Messrs. M. Toge, S. Matsuda, A. Sakata, Mr. and Mrs. T. Aono, G. Hirai, T. Hisashi, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kagi, Mr. and Mrs. T. Nishioka, Mr. and Mrs. K. Takahashi, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Akoguchi, E. Takeda, S. Maeno, K. Fugimoto, Y. Ando, Mrs. K. Takeda, Mrs. T. Nakanishi, Mrs. Q. T. Row, T. T. Hai, J. Willoughby, E. da Silva, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dye, Mrs. Garnier and child.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	7.25	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	22.00	PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.0	11.32	12.30	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.50	TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
WUSIH dep.	..	10.31	13.04	14.41	15.54	19.27	00.00	2.10	TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.E. Special Day	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.42	13.16	15.00	16.48	..	21.35	3.15	TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
TANYANG dep.	8.58	12.58	14.11	16.15	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.16	12.52	14.32	17.12	18.22	..	..	6.56									
NANKING arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.20	19.20	19.50	..	..	8.50									
PUKOW dep.	..	5.15.30	T.P.E. Special Day	..	..	..	..	..	NANKING dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.00	13.35	23.45
TSINANFU dep.	..	2.10		..	..	..	..	..	CHINKIANG dep.	6.50	10.10	13.20	16.00	18.16	1.20		
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.25		..	..	..	..	..	TANYANG dep.	..	..	9.35	10.50	14.12	16.41	20.05	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.50	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.49	20.39	..
PEKING arr.	..	19.55		..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH dep.	8.35	7.10	11.09	13.06	16.00	18.38	..	4.1
									SOOCHOW dep.	9.56	8.08	12.33	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.1
									SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	10.15	10.15	14.05	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.50	9.10	11.10	13.15	4.40	16.2	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	8.10	7.30	13.05	17.25	11.00	14.30	17.20	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	9.37	11.37	13.42	15.07	6.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN dep.	8.21	7.41	13.16	13.36	4.13	15.01	17.4.	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.25	9.45	11.45	13.50	15.15	16.55	8.5	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	8.15	8.05	10.11	13.50	4.35	15.35	18.35	20.50

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	0.38	....	15.13	16.18	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.53*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunglang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17 42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17 22	19.20	....
Yekiah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.58	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yekiah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunglang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10.80	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17 37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	16.55	18.35	Zahkou dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....	
Kenshangmun dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15	
Hangchow dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16 30	19.00	Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27	
Zahkou arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40	

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

CHANGE OF NAME

Notice is hereby given that

The Olivier Import & Export Co.

Olivier Building, 93 Rue Montauban will henceforth be known as

MAURICE BENJAMIN & CO.

with offices in The Ben Building, the new premises at 25 Avenue Edward VII. The name Olivier Building, of the former premises at 93 Rue Montauban, is hereby cancelled.

Shanghai, January 24th, 1918.

16621

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of CLYDE GOODRICH, *Deceased.*

Cause No. 626 Special Proceeding No. 235 (Administration) NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Clyde Goodrich, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Stirling Fessenden, Administrator of his estate, on or before July 17, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

STIRLING FESSENDEN,
Administrator,
No. 123 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, January 17, 1918.

16556

"V" MODES

Blouses of Every Description (over one hundred to select from)
Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.
Thick Crepe de Chine Lingerie.
Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.
Children's Coats and Frocks.

"V" MODES

20, Nanking Road, 3rd floor

LAW

Learn it thoroughly at your home

Our simple experience method of home training in law prepares you for the bar or *Business Executive*. Business concerns everywhere are looking for competent men trained to law to take care of their legal interests. A complete standard *Law Library free to every student*. Low tuition costs. You can pay in convenient monthly installments. We will refund your money if dissatisfied with our training after completing the course. Write today for catalog. Let us know whether you are interested in business law or law as a profession. Write for free book to American School of Correspondence Dept. 2-34 Nanking Road, Shanghai

BORN 1915

STILL EXISTING

WIDLER & CO. 太平公司 CHUNGKING

Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 11

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases, Confinements, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

Voting Members willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m. TODAY, 24th January, 1918.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16532

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. A. G. Sharpley is no longer connected with this concern, and that the power of attorney held by him has been revoked.

(sgd.) THE BARKLEY CO., INC.
by: GEO. E. YOUNG,
Director.

16562

Telephone Mouthpiece Disinfectors

Telephone mouth-piece cleaner and disinfectant. A useful adjunct to every telephone box, and a prevention against small-pox and plague contagion—for sale.

Price $3.00.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & CO.,
1A Jinkee Road.
Tel. No. 380.

PROF. I. K. SETO

EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness—and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road).

15533

ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang. Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16666

BILL SMITH

"Many a man has become a millionaire or achieved fame simply because he has the ability to form a cog in one of the important wheels of some great organiser's machinery who never could have done one-tenth as well otherwise."

For after dinner liqueur try Elephant Head Three Star Brandy.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

The annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Friday, 25th January, 1918.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16533

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock of FILET LACES for WHOLESALE

TO LET

OFFICES

at

No. 45 Szechuen Road

Very reasonable charge

Apply 40 Szechuen Rd.

Schaefer Beer

LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway. Tel. N. 689.

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
2a Jinkee Road

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. L. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of CLUFF'S "Blue Ribbon" Fruits

GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 — 143 Bubbling Well Rd — Phone West 800

"FILING CABINETS" AND "STACK-UPS"

in STEEL and POLISHED OAK

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778 — 4 Canton Rd., Shanghai. — Tel. 4778

Pre-Inventory Cheap Sale

LACE BAZAAR CO., LTD.

offers to the careful buyer an opportunity in Laces, Embroideries, etc. at absolutely unheard-of prices.

These goods won't last long at the figures quoted, **so come early**

LACE BAZAAR CO., LTD.
88 SZECHUEN ROAD

16585

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Under the distinguished patronage of
Sir EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.
Exhibition of British Official

WAR FILMS

in aid of WAR FUNDS

The King's Visit to His Grand Fleet
THE BATTLE OF ARRAS
The Advance of the Tanks, etc., etc., etc.
and

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Thursday, 7th Feb., 1918 at 9 p.m.

Seats $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00

MATINEE

Saturday, 9th Feb., 1918 at 3 p.m.

ADULTS		CHILDERN	
Circle	$3.00	Circle	$1.00
Stalls (reserved)	2.00	Stalls (reserved)	0.50
„ (unreserved)	1.00	„ (unreserved)	0.25

Booking now open at Moutrie's

16624

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, unfurnished, big room, or flat of 2 rooms, Western district or French-town, near Race Course. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

16620

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Teacher of English (American preferred) to teach in boys' boarding school. For particulars, apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS.

16553

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

NO. 17 Museum Road, offices and godowns on first and ground floors. Newly renovated. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE.

16611 J.29.

SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for offices, in China Press Building, to let, also adjoining godown. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE or 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

16611 J.29.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.

Telephoe North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. 1946.

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cosy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

Oriental House
31 Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

'Phone North 1102 — 16608

TO LET: Western district, 1st February, nice furnished room with board. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

16619 J.25.

FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, to let in The Central Building, 18 Nanking Road.

16622 J.27.

TO LET, Central, near Astor House, well-furnished large rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Board optional. Apply to No. 3 Minghong Road, Tel. North 2650.

16615 J.30.

TO LET, a large well-furnished room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Good table. Apply 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

16587 J.31.

HOUSES TO LET

50 BUBBLING WELL Road, facing Race Course. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS.

16611 J.29.

FURNISHED HOUSE to let, French town (near trams), 5 rooms, 2 bathrooms and attic, small garden, telephone, vacant middle April; 4 or 5 months. Apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

16606 J.25.

FOR RENT, at East Cliff, Peitaiho, a large bungalow with seven rooms and a large 14-foot-wide verandah, situated near the beach. The house is screened throughout and completely furnished. For particulars address Dr. G. D. Lowry, Peking.

16571

EDUCATIONAL

SHORTHAND LESSONS WANTED: A young man desires shorthand lessons twice a week after office hours. Please apply, stating terms, to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.

16607 J.25.

DANCING LESSONS WANTED: A lady desires dancing lessons twice a week. Please apply, stating terms, to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.

16607 J.25.

UKULELE LESSONS: If anyone desires to receive expert instruction on the Ukulele, please apply to Box 171, THE CHINA PRESS.

16552 J.30.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, university graduate, with general office experience, now employed on temporary work, wants position as bookkeeper, or other office work. Local and American references. Would greatly prefer permanent job. Apply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

16616 J.25.

ADVERTISING solicitor wanted. Apply to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

16623 J.26.

ENGLISH speaking teacher seeks position in Chinese school. Apply to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.

16625 F.3.

YOUNG LADY seeks position as stenographer and typist. Has good experience and A1 references. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

16598 J.27.

EXPERIENCED office assistant (Chinese) is open for engagement. Has thorough knowledge of accounts and general office routine. A.1. references. Please apply to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.

16599 J.24.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Motor-cycle, 8 h.p., and side-car, complete equipment. Excellent condition, cheap. Owner going home. Apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.

16617 J.26.

FREEMAN'S meat pies: American and English breakfast sausages are the best in China. Order direct from 3A Siccawei Road. Refuse cheap imitations.

16597 J.25.

WANTED Motor-cycle and side car combination. Reply, stating make, power and price required, to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

16626 J.25.

WANTED: A man's wardrobe trunk, American make. State price and where can be seen to Box 194, THE CHINA PRESS.

16602 J.24.

WANTED: Young hunting dog, pointer puppy preferred. Apply to Box 180, THE CHINA PRESS.

16570 J.25.